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The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning, at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,) $2.00
" (if not paid within six mos.,).. $2.50
" (if not paid within the year,).. $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

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DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867. VOLUME 40; NO. 31.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank. Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House. [April 1, 1854-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9, '64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

B. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

J. B. CESSNA, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with JOHN CESSNA, on the square near the Presbyterian Church. All business entrusted to his care will receive faithful and prompt attention. Military Claims, Pensions, &c., speedily collected. [June 9, 1865.

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. T. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

J. R. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House" and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 28, 1865:t.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

CHALYBEATE HOUSE.
NOTICE.—Persons visiting the Watering Places, will find a very desirable resort at the CHALYBEATE HOUSE, near the Chalybeate Spring, Bedford, Pa., where the undersigned is prepared to accommodate from eighty to one hundred persons. The house is new and airy, and neatly furnished. Terms moderate.
Hacks running to Mineral Springs, and Mineral Water always on hand.
May 31.3m WM. CHENOWETH.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.
April5:6m* HENRY B. MOCK.

Poetry.

THE UNSEEN SHORE.

The mists of death hang low upon life's sea;
The unseen shore
Beyond the darkness rises silently
For evermore;
The golden city flashes from the strand
But mortal eye sees not the distant land.

Unnumbered prows are turned toward that far shore;
But never yet
Returning voyager with struggling oar,
Or canvass set,
Hath brought us tidings from the land afar,
Whose gorgeous light is not of sun or star.

But there are voices in that unseen land,
Which we have heard,
Of loved ones standing with us hand in hand
With smile and word
That kindled here our hearts with friendship's glow,
And breathed on us their music sweet and low.

And there are footsteps on the golden street,
That long ago
Made sacred rhythm, gliding soft and sweet
Or sad and slow,
Along the paths we trod by hearth and home,
But strangely ceased, and left us lone to roam.

And there are souls that thrill with love etern,
Who look on Him
For whom the stars in endless lustre burn;
Where seraphim
Delighted bask around the throne of light,
In ceaseless wonder at the infinite.

We knew them here, and with them wept and smiled;
Our life was one;
We met and parted, still of each beguiled;
Their work is done;
And they are resting in the morning land,
And we are toiling yet with heart and hand.

We group them oft in visions of the soul,
A joyous band;
As on the peaceful hills of light they stroll
In that fair land;
Or wonder on the shore with loving gaze,
To watch the comers from the dark sea haze.

Speed on, my bark, life's stormy sea across,
The mists will rise;
And every pain and tear and earthly loss
In strange surprise
Shall vanish, when the unseen shore shall greet
Thine eye, and thou shalt touch the golden street.

Miscellaneous.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Insists that the Democracy Hold a National Convention at once to Define the Position of the Party upon an Important Question.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(Which is in the State of Kentucky,)
July 12, 1867.

In castin my eye carelessly over the politikle field, which Seward and me do every sixty days, I think I kin spy into the horizon a bud which is swellin into a most hopeful flower. It is spreadin itself into a hurricane, which threatens to sweep away the fabric of Ablishnism and purify the politikle atmosphere. The Radikle party hev bin at last forced to adopt the legitimit endin uv their soecidle principles, nigger suffrage, and from that the Dimocrisy, of they are wise, will snatch a triumph literally from the jaws uv death. We hev em now. In Ohio that question is to be voted onto this fall—in Noo York and Michigan its raisin a breeze in ther Convenshuns: and in Pennsylvany, Illinoy and Indiana it can't be long put off. Ez I remarked, we've got em. Wat the Dimokrisy want now is to handle this delikit subjick ez to make the most uv it.

The great trouble with the party is that there is no uniform style uv meetin this question. On the main question we are all agreed. We all oppose Nigger Suffrage. Its a part and parcel uv a Dimokrat's nacher to oppose nigger suffrage. The leaders uv the party opposed it at the beginnin, for seein how the ballot was abused by ther followers they trembled for the Republic ef it wuz entrusted to the hands uv any more uv ekal capacity, and the masses uv the organization opposed given it to the nigger, becoz that one privilege, and color, wuz all that distinguished em. Its a pecooiyarity uv unregenerated human nacher that it must alluz bear down on somebody. The poet sez:

"Even the lice hev smaller ones to bite em,
And they still other ones, ad infinitum."

Fortunately, the Dimokracy hev the nigger for their smaller lice. The sterdy yeomanry felt it to be a soothin thing to find, wunst each year, that in wun thing at least he wuz sooperior to sumboddy, and so it will be so long ez there is a Dimokracy. The troo Dimokrat promotes hisself, not by liftin hisself above the level onto which he finds hisself, but by shuvin some wun down to a lower level, and ez ther wuznt anybody else on this continent which they cood git hold uv, the nigger wuz, long ago, selected for that purpose.

The great trouble is we oppose nigger suffrage now from too many standpints. Some oppose it on the skore uv the inferiority uv the Afrikin, but that never wuz a poplar idea with our people. They may hev assentid to it outwardly, but in their own minds they objected it. "Ef," sed a reliable Dimokrat so hisself, "ef that's the rool, WAT IN THUNDER IS TO BECOME UV ME?"

Likewise the idea uv onfitness, wich others uv our opposers advance, "They can't read nor rite!" shreeks a injoodishus cuss, speekin to an audience two-thirds uv wich go to him regerly to reed their ballots to em, and who, when they sign prommissory notes put an ✕ atween their first and last names.

Another speeker quotes Noah to em, and boldly asserts that the nigger is the descendant uv Ham, and that he is the identikle indivijile wich wuz cust by Noah; but he runs agin the fact that the rest uv em, wich is in Afrika yet, hev managed to dodge the cuss, ez they aint servin ther white brethren, and them wich wuz brot here to be be chrischinized hev busted their bonds and are just about as free, so far ez servitood goes, ez enybody.

There is, ez I hev showed, all these connectin ideas that work agin us. Therefore, I want a Nashnell Convenshun. I want a convocashen uv the lights uv the party to set forth authoritatively *why* we oppose nigger suffrage—to giv a reesin for it, that all our people may act together, ez do other well regulated machines. Let us cum together and ishoo our manifestoo, that we may know precisely the pertikler line uv argument to pursoo.

I shel be at that convenshun, and I hev made up my mind wot platform to lay down. I shel go back on Ham, Hager and Onesimus—I shel turn from the inferiority idea and take the broad ground that *the nigger is a beast—that he ain't a man at all*, and consekently he hez no more rites than any other animal. I put my foot onto him by authority uv the decree that unto man was given dominion over the beests—that we are men and they are beests. Ef they admit the first proposishen, they will the last. I shel assert boldly and brodly his onfitnis to mingle with us becoz his fizzikle structure, his muscles, nerves, fibres, bein different, go to show that he wuz uv a different origin and uv a lower origin. I shel plant myself on the stoopenjus yet simple proposishen that the Almity made him, probably, but at a different time and for a different purpus, wich I shel show by citin the color of his skin, the length of his foot, the shape of his head, and sich other matters as I kin git together in time for the convenshen.

Uv course this doctrine will meet with objectors. We hev a few, thin skinned perfessers uv religion, whose piety service in our ranks hezn't quite obliterated, who will say that these dogmas undermine the Christian religion, ez it destroys the doctrine uv the unity uv the races onto wich orthodoxy is built. To this I shel answer that sposin it does, wot then? Uv wat comparison is any religion to a Orthodox Dimokrat, to a triumph uv the party? Wot hez Dimocracy to do with religion any how? It hez never permitted it to mix in its pollytix. Dimocrisy bleeves in keepin Church and State ez far apart ez possible.

Shood the Ablishnists pint to niggers wich reed and write, I shood say to wunst that there is different degrees uv instink—that ez one dorg hez more instink than another, that so one nigger hez more than another, and then I shood wind this answer up by asking him, "Sir, wood yoo force yoor dawter to marry a nigger, even ef he cood reed and write?" This hez alluz done good service, pertikelerly ef yoo walk herridly away before there is time for an answer.

Ther is one pint wich is a stumper, and only one. One man to whom I unfolded my theory, asked me sneeringly wat I wuz goin to do with a molatter who wuz half white and half black—half man and half beast—half instink, wich lies with him, and half sole, wich wuz to be seized and fitted for the skies, or lost. When a molatter dies wot then? Does the half sole uv the half man drag the instink uv the beast behind it in a limpin, lop-sided fashion into heaven, or does the instink drag the sole into limbo for animals? "Ef this latter idea be correct," sed he, "in that limbo how much Southern sole is floatin about, held in solooshen in animal instink!"

An old friend uv mine in Kentucky become indignant when I propounded the beast theory to him, and threatened me with corporeal punishment ef I didn't quit his presence, which I did tu wunst. Alas for the imprudence of zealous men! Before speakin to him on the subjeck I didn't notis the skores of bright yeller children all about the place, ranging from the infant uv six months to the boy uv sixteen, and all uv em with his nose!

But, notwithstandin these drawbacks, it's the most healthy doctrine we've got, and the only ground upon wich we kin stand sekoor. It kivers the ground, and besides it don't interfere with anybody else's idea. The orators wich implore the people of they ment to marry niggers, kin make the appeal with more force after assertin that the nigger is a beast, and the anshent virgins, who will this fall bear the banners onto wich will be proudly inscribed, "We want no niggers for husbands," will bear em still more defiantly, for, if they reely bleeve the doctrine, they will be in earnest in it.

At all events, let the Convention be called that this question may be settled. Let us all stand on one platform, that we may make the most of this god-send. Let us inscribe onto our banner the inskripshen, "Ameriky for whlte men!" "Eternal hostility to Animle Suffrage!" and go in to win. Ef the Amerikin people don't shy at Nigger suffrage now, they never will.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

SAID a very good old man: "Some folks are always complaining about the weather, but I am very thankful when I wake up in the morning to find any weather at all." We may smile at the simplicity of the old man, but still his language indicates a spirit that contributes much to a calm and peaceful life. It is better and wiser to cultivate that spirit than to be continually complaining of things as they are. Be thankful for such mercies as you have, and if God sees it will be for your good and His glory, He will give you many more. At least, do not make yourselves and others unhappy by your ingratitude and complaints.

THE GREAT EXPOSITION COMPLETE.

Doctor Prime, under the *nomme de plume* of "Irenæus," has written to the New York *Observer* some of the best letters from Paris, descriptive of the Exposition, that have been published. We make the following extracts from his last letter:

"At last it may be fairly and truthfully said the Exposition is complete. Every department is open and full. The sound of the hammer has ceased in the Palace of Industry and Art. No more doth the workman in his blouse, with his ladders and brushes, his car and his bars, jostle among the silks and the laces of the gay and the fair who throng the walks and niches of the grand bazaar. It is done. The world is here to see it. The kings of the earth, with their queens: the great men of the East with their wives and their concubines: princes and princesses, generals and captains, and ambassadors and commissioners, and men of high and low and no degree; deputations of the laboring classes from various countries; schools of young men and young women on excursions of pleasure; regiments of soldiers on a holiday, in picturesque uniform, from the mountains of the Tyrol; students from the German universities, a wild rollicking set of fellows who play as hard when they are abroad as some of them study when they are at home; Chinese and Japanese, and Turks and Greeks, and Russians, in great numbers, and Fins and Poles, and Swedes and Danes, and coal-black Africans and keen, sharp-set Yankees and Brazilians, and gay Italians and solemn Spaniards and Portuguese, and how many more I do not at this moment remember; but assuredly all the civilized the semi-civilized and some of the uncivilized peoples of of the earth have their representatives at this moment in the capital, the metropolis of art, the most beautiful, attractive, seductive, dangerous, destructive, delightful city in the world.

Around the central garden stands the great Exposition building itself, and over its several doors are the names of the streets that divide it into sections, and of the countries to which they lead. Standing in the garden we read the names of all the nations and select the one we wish first to explore. Now that I have taken you with me through the most of them separately, it is well enough to go through the walks, making successive voyages or travels around the world, passing constantly out of one land into another and making comparisons [illegible] grand impression of the whole. If at any time in the slow and imperfect development of the display, we have been tempted to regard it as a failure, now that all its proportions are revealed and the completed idea made a fixed and tangible fact, no one can call it a failure unless he had made such exaggerated previous conceptions that a city of pearls and gold would fail to satisfy his expectations. The outer circle is alive with the movements of useful art—the machinery by which the work, the hard work of the world is done. The inmost circle is the repository of the fine art—the paintings and statuary—of the several nations. Between these are many concentric circles, divided and sub-divided, into convenient compartments, in which all the results of human ingenuity and labor, whatever the wants, real or imaginary, of mankind demand, are assembled. It is not too much to say that so great a collection was probably never made before. Forty thousand persons are enrolled as exhibitors! Each of these has sent something, and many of them many things, which the judges deemed of sufficient interest to be placed in competition with the rest. All together, the number of objects exceed one million! Whatever, therefore, is admirable for its power to benefit or gratify the human race, whatever tends to exalt, improve, please and bless, distinguishing the human from the merely animal races, is therefore here, in its most elaborately finished form. We know somewhat of the games and fairs that brought kings and peoples into contact and competition in Greece and Italy, and Asia Minor in the days of old; we know that Damascus and Babylon, Bagdad and Cairo have had their streets and squares and bazaars thronged with millions of people to see and buy and sell: but never until railroads and steamers could be used to transport the productions of the earth from its most distant points to a common center, has it been possible to gather in one enclosure such a million of various fabrics as are now visible in one day, within this Park in Paris. The one chamber of diamonds exceeds description: a room full of precious stones, in every form of art, to adorn the women whose highest type of beauty is to need no other jewel. Yet it is not so much the brilliancy and excellence of one or other of these departments of art that gives the character to the Exhibition. True, you will not find in any shop or street such specimens of silks in piece and in dresses, such patterns of gold and silver ware, such porcelain in all the shapes that luxury and taste can devise or want require, such glass and crystal in every range of ornament and use, such wealth of wool and cotton wrought by hand and machinery into all the purposes of life, such instruments of music peculiar to certain lands and others common to all, but vieing with each other in splendor of finish and perfection of tone; such manifold productions of the earth, vegetable and mineral: such enginery to move the works that produced these various articles for man's use, and make man the master of the land, the air and the sea, the elements themselves being made subservient to his will, But you must take them all in at once in combining the results and effects of this Exhibition, and reflect that a sample of the best of everything is here under one roof, and may be seen for twenty cents! Such an Exposition was never made before, and it is quite doubtful whether another will be attempted during the present generation.

And outside of the building, in the Park itself, is a more picturesque and exciting show than that within. There by the erection and decoration of buildings representing forms of life at home, various nations have sought to show themselves, or some type of themselves, in Paris. If they are not more correct and true to facts than the ridiculous American farm house and school house, they are simply an imposition on the public. But we will hope that these Swedish and Russian and Swiss dwellings are somewhat like those in the countries they represent, while this United States farmhouse is such a building as I never saw, and I have seen several. China has its pagoda and temple and theatre and tea room. Egypt its palace, and Turkey its mosque and Tunis its Royal residence.

Almost every nationality has a restaurant. The American offers buckwheat cakes, with sirup. We call for them—six leathery, burnt, heavy, sour, loathsome looking plaisters are laid before us, and some sugar dissolved in water, to imitate sirup. I called the manager, and, in terms of deep concern, addressed him: "Sir, do you expect American, Christian gentlemen to eat those vile things, and think them buckwheat cakes? For the honor of your country, I beseech you as a patriot, to give them some other name, or suspend the business." He made many apologies, and promised to make better cakes. I have no confidence that he will succeed.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

James Russell Lowell is an example of a man of the finest abilities putting his talents under a bushel. If he had worked as industriously as Longfellow he would have made a great mark on the times; this he cannot be said to have done. He is one of those men however, who care very little for for literary renown. As he is moderately wealthy, the chief incentives to activity in literature are wanting to him.

Mr. Lowell is a man of medium height and rather stout figure—would weigh probably a hundred and sixty pounds. He has dark, curling, auburn hair, which parts naturally in the middle, like a woman's, a a heavy red beard, a florid face, and blue eyes. He usually wears a "bob" coat, very short, of some fancy cassimere, trowsers of the same, and a colored neck tie, carries a [illegible] headed cane, and altogether presents quite a "swellish" appearance.

Lowell, while he is by no means a methodical man, is strongly wedded to habit. He never writes but in a certain room, to wit, the room at the back of the house, on the first floor, in the rear of the reception room. The table in this room is generally covered with a disorderly array of pamphlets and papers. There are some fine engravings on the walls, and the room contains perhaps five hundred books. Lowell's library is mostly made up of old and rare volumes inherited in some cases in others collected at great expense.

Every one knows the house in which Lowell lives is at Cambridge, Mass. near Mount Auburn. The avenue (Elmwood) on which it stands is owned on both sides by Lowell. At its head, on Mount Auburn avenue, is the house where the late Forsythe Wilson lived—now the property of the Episcopal College. Edmund Kirke's house is next door to this, and facing Lowell's. Longfellow's place is about a quarter of a mile away.

Lowell's house is upwards of a century old. It was used as a hospital by the American army at the siege of Boston. The three houses, Lowell's, Kirke's and Wilson's, are on that battle field. From time to time pieces of old cannon and balls are turned up by the plow. The spot is on the edge of the town, and virtually in the country. Lowell's grounds embrace thirty or forty acres, and the next place to Kirk's is a farm of fifty acres. Lowell may be seen every pleasant afternoon, from three to four o'clock, walking in a grove of old pine trees at the rear of his umbrageous ground. His place is mostly "in grass," as the farmers say—that is, he cultivates little else than hay. The house is a square old fashioned three story frame, with a flat roof, and painted yellow. You enter by a broad hall with a low celling, from which ascends a wide stairway with short steps. The parlor is on the right hand side as you go in; on the other side is the reception room, and back of that the poet's study. If a gentleman friend, Lowell will greet you with the remark of "I can give you a pipe or a cigar, which do you prefer." For himself, Lowell generally prefers a pipe. He is a great smoker, and his meerschaum "colors beautifully."

This place which is probably worth $50,000, was Lowell's birth place, and where he has all his life resided though he has traveled considerable in foreign lands. He graduated from Harvard College at the age of nineteen, and then studied law, and was admitted to the bar the following year. He has never practised his profession much, however, preferring the flowery walks of literature—flowery to such as he, whose daily bread does not depend upon his daily toil. He has never realized much from his books, which have not had large sales. From his Professorship of Belles Letters and Modern Languages in Harvard he receives $3,000 a year. In view of the extent of his reputation, it is quite a surprise to find how little he has really written. "Why don't you write more?" a friend asked him on one occasion. "I am too lazy," said Lowell, "I don't care much for fame—I wish I cared more."

Lowell started a magazine some twentyfive years ago in Boston, called The Pioneer, which embraced among its contributors such men as Hawthorne, Poe, Neil etc.; but it "went dead" with the third number. It was too good for the market.

Putman's Monthly, while alive, had frequent contributions from Lowell. He now confines himself to the pages of the Atlantic and the North American Review. Ostensibly he is an editor of the Review, but really he is not; he writes articles for it, but not editorials. He is one of the slowest of our literary workers. It usually takes him three months to get an article off the stocks.

He is wonderfully set in his opinions on almost every topic, and if the rest of the world chooses to disagree with him the rest of the world is wrong. Not that he is illiberal; his mind is large and comprehensive, but his inherited prejudices are very strong. He thinks, among other things, that Abraham Lincoln was the great man of the present century. He has been known to say of some of Lincoln's writings—his messages, to wit—for terse and powerful logic never, never were surpassed.

Lowell takes life very easily, and has the most exuberant health. He is now about forty six years old, but looks younger. He is not over fond of the good things of the table, but always has a good appetite and and a good digestion. He has been twice married; his first wife was a lady of rare accomplishments and great beauty, who died some twelve years ago. The second wife is still living. Mr. Lowell has a daughter sixteen or seventeen years of age.

Of his humorous writings Lowell always speaks lightly. He took up the Bigelow papers as a trenchant weapon of satire for political purposes, without any idea that it would be, in the minds of the people, *the* thing that would fasten in their minds the name of James Russell Lowell. He says the reason he has decided to write no more Bigelow is simply because he is tired of him.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN.

To me, one of the most admirable things in the world is business punctilio. I think it is rare to find very bad men among thorough business men. I do not say that a good business man is necessarily religious, or even necessarily without vices, I mean that it is simply difficult to be strictly honest in business, and sensitive in all matters pertaining to business engagements and thoroughly punctual in the fulfillment of all business obligations, and at the same time to be loose in morals and dissipated in personal habits. I have great respect for those rigid laws of the counting room which regulate the dealings between man and man, and which make the counting room as exact in all matters of time and exchange as a banking house—which ignore friendship, affection, and all personal considerations whatsoever—which place neighbors and brothers on the same platform with enemies and aliens, and which make an autocrat of an accountant, who is, at the same time, strictly an obedient subject of his own laws.

I say it is hard for a man to enter as a perfectly harmonious element into this grand system of business, and submit himself to its rigid rules, and to maintain his position with perfect integrity, and, at the same time, be a very bad man. To a certain extent, he bows to and obeys a high standard of life. He may not always recognize fully the moral element which it embodies. He may take a selfish view of the whole matter, but he cannot be entirely insensible to the principle of personal honor which it involves, or fail to be influenced by the personal habits which it enforces.

Some of the best business men I have ever known have been the most charitable men I have ever known. Men who have acquired wealth by rigid adherence to business integrity, who have sometimes been deemed harsh, and hard by those with whom they have had business relations, have shown a liberality and generosity towards objects of charity which have placed them among the world's benefactors. Men who have exacted the last fraction of a cent with one hand, in the way of business, have disbursed thousands of dollars with the other in the way of charity.—*Dr. Holland.*

WHAT EVERY YOUNG MAN SHOULD DO.—1. Every young man should make the most of himself, intellectually, morally, socially and physically.

2. He should depend upon his own efforts to accomplish these results.

3. He should be willing to take advice from those competent to give it, and to follow such advice, until his own judgment or convictions, properly founded, should otherwise direct.

4. If he is unfortunate enough to have a rich and indulgent father, he must do the best he can under the circumstances, which will be to conduct himself very much as though he had not these obstacles to overcome.

5. He should remember that young men, if they live, grow old, and that the habits of youth are oftener than otherwise perpetuated in the mature man. Knowing this fact, he should "govern himself accordingly."

6. He should never be discouraged by small beginnings, but remember that nearly all great results have been wrought out from apparently slight causes.

7. He should never, under any circumstances, be idle. If he cannot find the employment he prefers, let him come as near his desires as possible—he will thus reach the object of his ambition.

8. All young men have "inalienable rights," among which none is greater or more sacred than the privilege to be "somebody."

HOW TRUE!—Beecher has said: "I always honor a man who ennobles his calling, whatever it may be. Franklin made it nobler and easier for men to be printers in all time to come because he remained a printer."

OLD KNAPSACKS.

The following beautiful extract is from a letter of "a woman in Washington," to the New York Independent:

"I saw a pile of knapsacks the other evening at the cottage on Fourth street; knapsacks and haversacks left behind for safe keeping by the boys who went to the front and never came back. The eloquence of these worm eaten and moulded bags cannot be written. Here was a piece of stony bread uneaten, the little paper of coffee, the smoked tin cup in which it had been boiled so often over the hasty fire on the eve of battle. There was the letter, sealed, directed and never sent; for the soldier could not always get a stamp. Here a letter, half written, commencing, "Dear Wife:—How I want to see you," "Dear mother:—My time is nearly out.', The rusty pen, just as it was lain down on the half filled sheet by the gallant and loving hand which hoped so soon to finish it. Here tinted with red white and blue were photographs of the favorite Generals, and photographs of the dear ones at home. Here were letters of heart breaking love, and loyalty to duty, and holy faith and cheer, written at home; and here was the Testament given him by the woman he loved best, soiled and worn.

For the American soldier, if he rarely reads it, still would carry his Testament as a dear talisman to save him from harm. Here were these mementoes of the brave, living, life gone out. They never came back! The mourners at home do not all know where they fell, or whether they were buried. To one unfamiliar with the soldier's life, these relics might mean little. To me they mean all love, all suffering, all heroism. I look on them and again seem to see the long lines of marching men file past, dust-covered and warm, on their way to battle. I see the roads of Virginia, shimmering in the white heat, lined with exhausted men lying down to sleep and to die, after the last defeat; hear the cry of the wounded, the moan of the dying, see the half filled grave, the unburied dead. All the awful realities of war comes back. So, too, do knightly days and dauntless men. Peace walks amid the May time flowers, and already our soldiers seem almost forgotton. Days of war and deeds of valor seem like dreams gone by."

DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

A correspondent of a Boston paper says:—"The dead letter office is one of the curiosities of Washington to the stranger; but to those engaged in it, it is a terrible drudgery. The opening, examining and sorting of fourteen thousand and five hundred letters every six hours, is a hard task; but it must be done for there are four and a half million of dead letters come to the office every year. All that are signed are returned to the writers; but so many are written by "Your affectionate Annie," or "Your loving Susy," that each clerk has a two bushel basket beside him into which all letters, unsigned by the full name are dropped. From that receptacle they pass to the chopping mill, where they are cut into small pieces, so that they may never be read and from the choping knife they go to the paper mill. The great majority of these letters are lost through the carelessness of the writers; and it surprises my power of imagination to know how people can be so careless, especially when they send large sums of money. Nearly fifty eight thousand letters came to this office last year, enclosing bills of check, or bonds. And how much do you suppose these letters contained? Over three million and a half of dollars! One letter contained two one thousand dollar bills; it was returned to the writer. Another had two hundred and fifty dollars in it, but nothing to show the name of the writer. Fortunately the postmark though partly obliterated, could still be read. The letter came from Chicago was remailed there and advertised, and the owner came forward, saying that when he sent the money he was in so much of a hurry he forgot to add his name! The most valuable letter or rather package that turned up "dead" contained bonds worth over $20,000.

"All sorts of curious articles come here. I was standing by the other day when the first letter contained twentyfive dollars; soon after two packages of medicine came along. Sometimes duns, daguerreotypes, postage stamps, bead bags, even snakes, bottles, &c., came through this general repository. It is an omnium gatherum of small things."

RELIGION—is a generous and noble thing in regard to its progress: it is perpetually carrying on that mind, in which it is once seated, towards perfection. Though the first appearance of it upon the souls of good men may be but as the wings of the morning, spreading themselves upon the mountains, yet is still rising higher and higher upon them, chasing away all the filthy mists and vapors of sin and wickedness before it, till it arrives to its meridian altitude. There is the strength and force of the Divinity in it; and though, when it first enters into the minds of men, it may seem to be "sown in weakness," yet it will raise itself "in power." As CHRIST was in His *bodily appearance*, He was still *increasing in wisdom and stature, and favor with* GOD *and man*, until He was perfected in glory; so is He also in His *spiritual appearance* in the souls of men; and accordingly the New Testament does more than once distinguish, of CHRIST, in His several ages and degrees of growth in the souls of all true christians.

SINCERITY is to speak as we think, believe as we pretend, act as we profess, perform as we promise, and really be what we would seem and appear to be.

WE may safely affirm the great mass of human misery to have been caused by ignorance of the means of happiness.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867.

UNION STATE NOMINATION.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN T. RICHARDS, Fulton County.
JOHN WELLER, Somerset County.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
M. A. POINTS, Bedford Borough.

TREASURER,
JOHN R. JORDAN, Bedford Borough.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KARNS, Hopewell.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ADAM ULERY, Middle Woodberry.

AUDITOR,
JOHN S. SWARTZ, Snake Spring.

THE FIRST ELECTION UNDER THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

Tennessee Radical to the tune of 40,000

Brownlow and an entire Radical Congressional delegation elected.

The first election under the Reconstruction act was held in Tennessee on Thursday the 1st instant, which resulted in the re-election of Gov. Brownlow and a full Radical delegation to Congress. The contest was one of the most violent that was ever conducted on the American Continent. Pistols, bowie knives, bludgeons and every other weapon of an offensive and defensive character were the arguments of the opposition. Meetings were mobbed and broken up; men were attacked and murdered for opinion's sake; and the most intense excitement prevailed in every precinct. But when the election day came, black and white went to the polls and voted their sentiments without molestation, and the result is a glorious one; a glorious triumph for the cause of humanity and equal and exact justice to all. The negro, with very few exceptions, voted for the Radical candidates, which forever settles the question of how the negroes will vote. This is the first dawn of the new order of things. It is the first triumph of free labor over the accursed system of bondage in the States which have heretofore been buried in the ruins of the slave-ocratic system. The day is not far distant when from Mason's and Dixon's line to the Gulf of Mexico the same steady column will march over every foot of territory and sweep every vestige of the dark ages from the arena of politics, and upon their ruins will be established the principles of the party, which in less than fifteen years, has wiped out slavery by one of the greatest wars of ancient or modern times. Hurrah for Tennessee! Hurrah! Hurrah!

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

We are not at all sure that an elective Judiciary, with a limited tenure of office, is any improvement on the system of our fathers, under which the Judges were nominated by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate, and held their offices for life, or during good behavior. The Constitution of 1838 limited the tenure of office, and an amendment of 1850 made the Judiciary elective. Many good men of both political parties opposed these changes at the times of their inception, and many good men *now* regard the experiment as an accomplished failure.

There can be no question that the farther removed the Judges are from party association and position, and from partisan feeling, the more likely is it that the law will be judicially administered. And yet under the present system we are now approaching an election for Supreme Judge, which is of the utmost national importance, in view of the Presidential election of next year, and the influence *this* election will have upon *that*. If the Democratic party (falsely so-called) fail to carry Pennsylvania this Fall, they have played their last card. The utmost hardihood of assurance will scarcely enable them to brazen the thing out any farther. They will then surely abandon the offensive carcass of their dead party and bury it out of the sight of honest and loyal men, and start some new party on new issues and with new leaders—issues and leaders that will not recall to men's visions the bloody drama through which we have just passed; a party organization operated for years in the interests of slavery, culminating in the imbecile administration of Buchanan, and in a desolating war which loaded the nation with debt, and ridged the whole country from the Susquehanna to the Gulf with the graves of a million of men hurried into eternity in the prime of youthful manhood.

It is said that the men who call themselves the leaders of the Copperhead party of this State, of whom Mr. Wallace of Clearfield is the great Corypheus are not satisfied with the repeated defeats of the last nine years, which we would suppose might now be regarded as their normal, or at least chronic condition, but are really making a grand effort—with unusual care in the matter of township and county organizations, and with their usual use of money and whiskey.

As a blind to their operations they are publishing in all their county papers (they reach their people mainly through their county papers, the mass of the reading and thinking public having advanced long since beyond the position of the sham-Democracy) editorials from the Philadelphia *Age*, and *Mercury* in which they claim that, "the selection of a Judge is a matter which should be out of the range of politics"; "in a Judicial election we should vote for the man not the party," &c.

What a consummate assurance of mendacity? Will they never learn to be honest with the people? Will they never learn to know that the maxim "A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," is a false and scandalous one? Who made the election of Judges political? In 1851, when the whole five Judges of the Supreme Bench were first elected why did not these people, then the dominant party in the State, make nominations independent of politics? In spite of the protestations of many good men they hurled the election of Judges into the political arena, and have kept it there ever since, until now that they are in a hopeless minority they seek by this whining lie to deceive the people into voting for George Sharswood.

And who is George Sharswood, and what are his antecedents, that an appeal shall be made to men to vote for him rather than for Judge Williams? Test the men by their judicial ability, integrity and impartiality, and the whole community of Judge Williams' District, without distinction of party, will say that his superior is not anywhere to be found. Test them by the records of the Supreme Court as to the cases taken up from their respective Courts on writs of error and appeal, and Judge Williams will be found to have few if any equals in the State in this regard. Test them as to powers of patient investigation, quickness of perception, courtesy and freedom from petulancy and irritability, and Judge Williams will be fouud to be much the more eligible man.

A sound mind in a sound body is the especial requisite of a Judge who is to be elected for a term of fifteen years to a position on a Bench which is loaded down with work. Yet Judge Sharswood has been for years an invalid.

These people are very anxious to keep out of view the fact that Judge Sharswood years ago, before he ever went upon the Bench, was a partisan politician of the state-rights school; that he was an admirer and follower of John C. Calhoun, the man whom the patriot Jackson regretted till his dying day that he had not hanged. And above all, they are especially anxious to keep out of view the opinion of Judge Sharswood, made in the interests of that same secession school of politicians, that the General Government had no constitutional power to issue money to carry on the war to suppress the rebellion. Had that opinion prevailed and been settled as law it would have utterly prostrated the power of the Government, and done more for the rebels than all their soldiery and cannon. But thank God, it did not prevail. Our people had faith in the Government, and in the right to use all necessary means to crush out the great slaveholder's rebellion, and they cannot now be wheedled, cajoled, lied, tricked, drilled or whiskeyed, into electing Judge Sharswood to the Supreme Bench.

☞ A delegation of Southerners, says a Washington dispatch, including a prominent officer of the Johnson provisional government of Alabama, has called on the President to protest against the removal of Generals Pope and Sheridan. They advanced the argument that the time for the removal of those officers has passed, and, admitting themselves to be thoroughly subdued, advised Mr. Johnson not to attempt to interfere with the execution of the reconstruction acts under a radical construction of their provisions. They feel assured that Congress, when it assembles in November, will nullify all such attempts, and that the only result will be to increase the severity of the laws for their future government. The President gave them but little satisfaction, and they left him under the impression that he would act independently of them or of any other men of common sense.

☞ The Copperheads are distributing tracts, entitled "Anti-Abolition Tracts," in this county for the purpose of showing that Emancipation is a failure. Year after year, these poor creatures have come around with a similar bundle of waste paper, until they have been defeated in every Northern State, and we predict in less than five years, they will receive the same treatment in every Southern State. How strange it is that some people never learn any thing. The apt saw, "The fools are not all dead yet" is constantly being illustrated.

☞ The State election in Louisville and throughout Kentucky as far as heard from, passed quietly. The result has been a Rebel triumph, by a majority variously estimated at 30,000 to 60,000. Louisville city and the county of Jefferson elected their entire Legislative ticket, twelve members. It is beleived that the Rebels in the State have elected seven eighths of the Legislature. In Louisville the Radicals and third party made a poor run, Helm, the Rebel candidate for Governor, beating both his opponents by about 3,300 majority.

THE Democratic papers of Pennsylvania have suddenly discovered that it is a terrible crime for judges to be in accord with the political sentiment of the age. The Dred Scott decision they regarded as the perfection of human reason, and they could not sufficiently praise the long line of pro-slavery monsters who systematically divorced law from justice because the exigencies of Democratic politics required barbarous and tyrannical decisions. They complain only when it is proposed to administer laws in the interest of Liberty and Loyalty.—*Press.*

THE latest news from Washington is that the Surrat trial is about ended. We shall rejoice when this is the case. It has been one of the most comprehensive cases, for the lawyers not only have tried their prisoner, but also to make speeches upon almost every subject under the heavens.

☞ There is no doubt of the fact that the President has formally requested Secretary Stanton to resign his position. The President's friends assert that he has taken this course in order to secure unity of political views in the Cabinet.

IMPORTANT tin mines have been discovered in Missouri. The prospectors and geologists who have examined them allege that they contain tin enough not only to supply the United States but the whole world. So large and prolific are the lodes that the locality is named the Tin Mountain. Inasmuch as we have hitherto depended exclusively upon foreign countries for this useful metal, it is gratifying to know that hereafter the home market for kitchen utensils can be supplied by a home product, and that the missing link in the chain of American metallurgical independence will thus be completed. As an indication of the value of the imports we notice that during the week ending July 26, 1867, there were entered at the port of New York 24,733 boxes of tin, valued at $161,617, and 2,915 pounds of tin, valued at $23,064; and the annual value of the imports of tin rarely amount to less than $4,000,000.

Favorable Reports of the Crops.

The following is a condensation of the crop returns for July received at the Department of Agriculture: Never has the Department been able to report so favorable a prospect for unimformly good crops since the establishment of the statistical division, while exaggerated statements have been made in influential papers, especially of the so-called failure of the wheat crop of last year, and the importation of wheat in the face of the fact that $12,000,000 worth of breadstuffs were exported in the first four months of 1867, immense numbers of emigrants were fed, a much larger amount of wheat used as seed than usual, with a surplus still remaining over sufficient to break numerous speculators and banks. It is gratifying to know that we shall have a surplu to more than make good the deficiency, not the failure, for there never was a failure of the wheat crop in this country. Of the last three crops of wheat, three or four States—West Virginia, Kentucky Ohio and, Indiana—made but half a crop. No other States were in that category, and Iowa, Missouri and Kansas made a good crop. Instead of a deduction of fifty per cent. on ninety millions of bushels of wheat, which would at least have threatened a famine, scarcely more than a third of that deduction should be made. For three years past the product has been but about five bushels to each inhabitant. The crop of 1859, if the census returns are correct, was but five and a half bushels to each person. The promise for the present year is about six bushels.

WHEAT.—The statistical returns for July show an improvement in the condition of winter wheat over last year in every State but Texas, Nebraska and Minnesota, the diminution in the latter case being but four per cent. The highest improvement is in Ohio, 160 per cent; West Virginia, 78; Georgia, 96; Tennessee, 72; Indiana, 54; Kentucky, 53; Michigan, 35; Vermont, 25; New Jersey, 25; New York, 17. Spring wheat was a far less variable product than last year, consequently less variation in the figures used in the present comparison. All the States, however, except Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, shows an increase on last year.

CORN.—The average in corn is unusually large, every State showing a material increase, except in Maine, New Hampshire, New York and South Carolina. In the Southern States the increase ranges upwards of 102 per cent., as in Aakansas. The condition, as reported, is a little deficient in the Northern and Western States on account of the lateness of the spring. With the continuance of the present weather is ample opportunity to make up the entire deficiency, in which case the yield will be unprecedented.

RYE.—A glance at the tables will show the fine condition of this grain, and remarkable uniformity of the improvement.

BARLEY.—The condition of this grain promises an increase of from ten to twenty per cent. in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, and forty-four per cent. in Ohio. Most of the other States show some increase.

OATS.—The condition of oats points to a full average in the West, particularly in Wisconsin and Minnesota, also in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and the South; slightly less than last year in Maine, Vermont, New York and Kentucky.

PASTURES AND HAY,—These crops are almost universally large, from an average up to fifteen, twenty and even thirty per cent.

POTATOES.—The report of acreage of potatoes indicates a larger area planted in every State except Maine and New York. The condition is also above an average, with a few exceptions, among which are New York, Ohio and Indiana.

FRUITS.—Peaches are so exceptional in their successful seasons and localities that estimates for States can scarcely be made with accuracy. New Jersey, as indicated by very general returns, shows 63 per cent improvement over last year: Maryland, 25; Delaware, 150; Virginia, 35; Michigan, 127. In other States estimates are given upon whatever data was received, generally showing a considerable increase over last year. Apples are promising in portions of New England, the Allegheny region and the West. Grapes are more uniform in the average of States, and generally appearing unusually well. It has been a more successful year for strawberries than usual, as a study of the tables will show.

SORGHUM.—The sorghum crop is generally returned as in a comparatively poor condition, with lower figures than any other crop. Ohio and Indiana indicate a deficiency in average of fourteen per cent. and in condition of ten per cent. All the principal sorghum growing States show a similar state of facts.

COTTON.—There is an increase of average in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas; Texas, 10 1-10; Mississippi, 9 4-10; Louisiana; 8 1-10. The average is about the same as last year. There is a slight difference, as reported, in favor of the present crop. The department estimates, made last October, of 1,835,000 bales proved to be singularly accurate for approximate calculations of so early a date, though they were severely criticised by Northern and Southern speculators, some of whom publicly acknowledged their error after the crop was sold. It is too early to predict the successful avoidance of all the numerous enemies of cotton. Had the last crop been a good one, it would have yielded 2,500,000 bales. A very good one would have realized 3,000,000. Such results are possible this year.

WOOL.—An examination of this item of the tables will show that losses of sheep, unthrifty condition and a wet spring have had an influence both upon numbers and weight of fleece, and will lead to the conclusion that our wool clip of the present year is not materially larger than that of last year.

The Campaign.

As soon as Mr. H. W. Williams was made the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, a considerable proportion of the Democratic newspapers of this Commonwealth opened upon him their batteries of personal abuse. They even proceeded so far as to denounce him as unworthy of public confidence because he happened not to be born in Pennsylvania, thus evidencing; whatever they may profess to the contrary, that they surpass in their inmost feelings the exclusiveness of the defunct Know Nothing organiztion.

So far not one Republican journal has been found to assail the personal character of Mr. Sharswood. But a number of them have commented decorously on one or more of his official acts. Hereat the Democratic journals join in a chorus of objurgations. What would they have? They naturally insist that the official conduct of Democratic functionaries shall not be reviewed. Judging from the way they discourse, if they had the power they would exempt their friends who hold public places as absolutely from just criticism as Napoleon III. contrives to hold himself and his agents. Fortunately, their authority is not equal to their will. Before they declaim further, however, at what they are pleased to denounce as the "disreputable manner" of the Republican press in dealing with opinions pronounced by Mr. Sharswood, we suggest they had better bring their course touching the personal character and position of Mr. Williams within the boundaries of common decency.

Mr. Sharswood is seeking a seat on the Supreme bench. It is pertinent to inquire whether, in a subordinate judicial capacity, he has expressed opinions prejudicial to the stability of the national finances, and tending to increase the peril and uncertainty of all business classes. No amount of bluster can stop investigation into this matter. Indeed, the tempest raised may well be taken as conclusive proof that this is a point which deserves probing.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

A Call for Enterprising Men.

HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, Pa., June 26, 1867,

EDITORS JOURNAL OF MINING:

Gentlemen:—I have frequently been requested, by a number of my friends, to call public attention to this interesting portion of our State, through the medium of your valuable journal, which has, doubtless, been the instrument through which more true and valuable information has been imparted to the American public, than perhaps any other source. Owing, however, to the rapid and startling events which have followed each other during the last five or six years, I have up to this time, deferred doing so, believing that the public mind was not in a situation to calmly look into and examine the peculiar advantages of any particular locality of our great mineral State, until the important issues in which we were involved were properly adjusted. That time having arrived when the supremacy of our government has been fully established, and the indefatigable energy, that is characteristic of this great nation in peace or war, is now ready to be directed, and is anxiously inquiring for information as to where capital and industry can be the most advantageously employed in developing the hidden resources of our vast country. It is to this class of our citizens that I wish particularly to call attention to this hitherto neglected portion of our State, as having all the natural advantages and resources that can be desired to open up a great field of enterprise, and which must eventually become one of the most extensive iron manufacturing districts in the State. It has been said "that a prophet has no honor in his own country," the same may be applied with equal truth to sections of this country, which really possess more wealth than the same breadth of territory, embracing the richest gold mines of California. But, for some unexplained cause, the peculiar advantages that nature has deposited at our own doors are everlooked, and the glittering gold fields of distant sections of our country are selected by our enterprising young men, as the field of their future operations, and, in their haste to make money, they blunder over the seemingly more humble deposits of nature, to which, if they could he attracted, and infuse the same amount of energy in developing, would most assuredly, in a majority of instances, find themselves more comfortable in a pecuniary point of view, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they contributed more to the interests of their fellow men and their country by helping to build up our manufacturing interests at home, than they possibly could have done had they followed the "ignaus fatuus" contemplated by so many. This particular section of country, possessing all the advantages to which I allude, lies principally along the valley from Huntingdon, in Huntingdon county, beyond Bedford, in Brdford county, to the Maryland line, and even beyond that. Immense beds of brown hematite and also fossiliferous ores run through the entire valley, a distance of, perhaps, more than eighty miles. It has been estimated by scientific geologists that there is most certainly a sufficient amount of ore lying between these points mentioned to keep 100 furnaces in operation that many years; and, strange as it may appear, up to this time there is but one furin the whole valley, and that is situated at this place: In order to give some idea of the quality of the metal that is manufactured from the ore of this region, it is only necessary to state that the principal part of the metal made here the last year, has been used in the manufacture of steel, for which purpose it is said to be peculiarly adapted. As another evidence of the estimation in which this ore is held by those who have tested it, I would say that a company from Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, are now mining and shipping it from this region a distance of 200 miles, and we believe the trasportation is altogether by railroad. If they can ship ore advantageously, which they certainly do, that distance, you can readily perceive the advantage there would be in the manufacture of the raw material on the ground where we have the very best of coal, limestone, water power, and the all important ore; indeed, all the facilities and requisites to insure a superior as well as cheep iron. And last, but not least by any means, we have the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad traversing, as it were, the heart of this valley containing all these mineral resources a distance of 43 miles. I might, indeed, fill columns of your paper with this important subject, but I have now transcended the limits I intended. Hoping this may find favor with that class of enterprising men, for whom it is more particularly intended, and they may avail themselves of those golden opportunities to enrich themselves, and their country with them, in developing by their energy this rich field of deposits; and in the future, watching these important developments which must and certainly will take place, I may, perhaps, be enabled to give you a more detailed account of this region of country in regard to this important subject. I would respectfully refer persons desirous of having any further information in relation to this region to John Fulton, Esq., Resident and Mining Engineer at Saxton, Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

JOHN F. LOWRY.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The President Repudiated at Home.—The Town that Contains the Tailor Shop "Nips" the Tailor.—A full Radical Congressional Deligation.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 2.—Twelve counties in East Tennessee give Governor Brownlow thirteen thousand majority. The conservatives admit that with thirteen counties to hear from, the majority in East Tennessee will be increased to twenty thousand.

The radical Congressmen are all elected as follows:

1. Judge R. R. Butler. 2. Horace Maynard. 3. W. B. Stokes. 4. James Mullins. 5. John Trimble. 6. Samuel M. Arnell. 7. Isaac R. Hawkins. 8. David A. Nunn. The Legislature just elected is also largely Radical, which secures the election of a Republican United States Senator in place of Patterson, Andy Johnson's son-in-law, who has also turned rebel.

The Radical majority in Greene county, the home of the President, is 739, and in Greenville, celebrated as containing the tailor-shop, the Radical majority is ninety. This majority in the county is double the whole number of colored voters, and disfranchised citizens. In the mountain counties, where there are scarcely any colored voters or disfranchised citizens, the Radical majority is about the same as the majority in 1861.

The Radicals are prepairng for a grand celebration in honor of their victory. There will be a torchlight procession and general illumination to-morrow evening. Emerson Etheridge, the defeated candidate for Governor, is here cursing the East Tennesseeans.

Several freedman have been discharged by their employees in Nashville for voting the Radical ticket, and others being threatened, General Carlin has ordered Capt. Groesbeck to use every effort to find employment for them and compel an immediate settlement with their former employers.

The United States troops sent to Franklin and Spring Hill to keep order have returned. The special police and cavalry have been withdarwn from the streets of Nashville.

COLONEL MIGUEL LOPEZ, the traitor, after selling Maximilian and his generals, went to Puebla to visit his wife. His reception was decidedly cold. His wife advanced to meet him, leading their little son by the hand, and addressed him thus: "Sir here is your son; we cannot cut him in two, take him. You are a base coward and traitor. You have betrayed your country and your benefactor. From this hour we are strangers, for I shall this day retire to my family. Go."

A Copperhead Forgery.

The Pittsburgh *Post* of last Tuesday published ad article relative to Judge Williams, crediting the same to the "Salem (Mass.) *Journal*, Radical," wherein the people of Pennsylvania were ridiculed in vile terms, and charged with being "dull Dutch," led by Massachusetts and Vermont radicals like Thad. Stevens and Judge Williams. The object of the article in question was apparent, and the editors of the *Post* were too shrewd to give the source from which they cut it, knowing it would have no weight with any one even in its own party, if it were known. The article proves to have been a coinage of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, that being the misnomer of the vilest Copperhead organ in the State. The Salem Mass." *Register*, a sound radical paper, thus disposes of the forgery:

We have received from Harrisburg, Penna., a slip cut from the *Patriot and Union*, a Democratic paper of that place, dated July 27, containing what purports to be an "extract from a Radical organ at Salem, Massachusetts—the *Journal*."—in which Pennsylvania is stigmatized as a "poor, ignorant, stupid, old Dutch State," "now pretty thoroughly 'Yankeeized,'" and it is stated that "Thaddeus Stevens, a native of Vermont, and a man true to his faith, holds the political elements of the State in the hollow of his hand," &c., &c. The article is probaaly the concoction of some Copperhead brain for political effect. At and rate, there is no paper called the *Journal* published in this city, and the article was never printed in any "Radical organ at Salem, Massachusetts," so far as our knowledge extends.

REGISTRATION is to commence immediately in South Carolina. In accordance with an order dated August 1st, by Major General Sickles, Post Commanders are to be superintendents of registration within their respective commands, exercising, in addition to the functions conferred, general supervisory authority looking to the faithful execution of the several reconstruction acts and maintenance of order. They will suspend Registrars for malfeasance in office, neglect of duty, or incompetency, and promptly report their action, with the reasons therefore to the commanding General. The regulations are severe against persons endeavoring to thwart the rights of registration, the offense being punishable by post court. Offenses perpetrated by white persons disguised as blacks are of frequent occurrence, therefore, the attention of all authorities, civil and military, is directed to the device adopted to escape detection and to cast unmerited obloquy upon the colored people. In all cases where resort thereto shall be shown, the fact will be taken into consideration as aggravating the offense.

THE importance of the attempts now being made in Illinois to manufacture sugar from beets are illustrated by the fact that the sugar imports of the United States during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1866, were valued at $39,595,677, in gold. This industry has been eminently successful in Europe, and there is no good reason why it should not also succeed in this country. Nearly 400,000,000 pounds of beet sugar are now annually made in France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Belgium. One factory in Germany employs 3,000 operatives, occupies buildings which cover twelve acres of land, and has a capital of $16,000,000.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

DISPATCHES from General Dix indicate that Napoleon desires to call an international council to meet in Paris to abrogate privateering, the Coolie trade and the traffic in human flesh throughout the world.

NEWS from Mexico indicates that the embalmed body of Maximilian has been delivered to the Austrian authorities and is now *en route* to New Orleans.

THE Government has information that the British claimants of cotton will propose a settlement, as they are frightened at the impounding of all their property in this country.

A Washington special says: The proposed settlement of the Alabama claims by the acquisition of British Columbia has been abandoned, it having been found impracticable.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, it is said, has written to General Grant to say that, until removed, he will carry out all of his plans under the reconstruction, irrespective of Executive wishes, unless the orders of the President comes through General Grant to him. This decision is not opposed by General Grant.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW telegraphs that he has fought his last political fight, redeemed Tennessee, secured the black man in his rights and gained the greatest victory of his life.

THE New Yorkers are becoming disgusted with their detective police. They lost over two million last year which those gentlemen couldn't find again.

THE American iron clad ram Dunderburg, which was purchased by the French Government after a remarkably quick and successful trip across the Atlantic, has reached her destination in safety.

THE Jackson (Mich.) *Citizen* says that documents found in the trunk of W. Alwin Lloyd, proprietor of Lloyd's Minstrels, that recently performed in that city, and who ran away from his troupe at Jackson, show him to have been during the war an agent of the rebel government. Among the documents was a letter from Jeff Davis to Colonel Lloyd, relative to the best manner of depreciating the Federal currency. There were also passes from Lloyd to General Winder, letters from prominent rebels, maps, his commission as colonel in the rebel army, etc., stamping him as not only a scoundrel, but a sneaking spy and rebel.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC,

Easily verified by examination, which we respectfully invite.

1. We have the largest establishment for the manufacture and sale of Clothing in Philadelphia, extending through from 518 Market street to 511 Minor street, and occupied exclusively by ourselves.

2. Our building, having been constructed by us for our own exclusive occupancy, and for the business to which it is entirely devoted, unites all the conveniences and appliances which have been found necessary or are desirable.

3. We have an ample cash capital, enabling us to make *all purchases for cash* and giving us a selection, at the most favorable prices, from the markets of the entire world. IN THIS PARTICULAR WE HAVE ADVANTAGES SHARED BY NO OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE. *This fact is well known to the entire business community.*

4. We sell goods for cash only, which, though it restricts our business to those prepared to purchase in that way, enables us to give them such advantages as no house doing a different business can possibly offer.

5. A business experience of a quarter of a century has informed us fully of the wants of the public and of the best way to meet them.

6. We employ the best and most experienced Cutters and Workmen in making up our goods—the style, fit and make of which are unsurpassed.

7. All persons, whatever may be their physica peculiarities (unless deformed), can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, in most cases better than by goods made to order, and at prices 25 to 50 *per cent. lower.*

8. Our business is large and constantly increasing, enabling us to keep the largest, best assorted and most complete stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, to which large daily additions are made of fresh goods, replacing those sold.

9. For reasons already enumerated, we can and do sell at prices *guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

10. All goods when offered for sale are represented to be exactly what they are.

11. When buyers are, for any reason, dissatisfied with a purchase made, if reported within a reasonable time, we pledge ourselves, by exchange, refunding of money or otherwise, to give full satisfaction in every case, and request that all such may be reported to us for adjustment.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. | BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

AND 690 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

May 17-3m.

Spread the Truth!

Some medical men insist that it is undignified to advertise a remedy, however valuable it may be. Queer reasoning this. It is like saying that an article which the world needs should be hid in a corner—that benefits and blessings may be too widely diffused—that the means of protecting and restoring health should be a close monopoly, and not accessible to all. The argument is bad. It is worse than that: it is *inhuman*. Suppose HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—an absolute specific for dyspepsia, Biliousness and nervous debility—had never been known beyond the *repertoire* of the faculty, what would have been the consequence? Instead of curing and invigorating millions, the good effects of the preparation would have been confined to a comparative few. There is the highest authority for saying that light should not be hid under a bushel; that whatever is excellent should be placed as a city on a hill, where all men can take cognizance of it. It is upon this principle that the BITTERS have been advertised and continue to be advertised in every newspaper of any prominence in the western hemisphere, and that the spontaneous testimonials in its favor have been translated into all written languages. Thousands enjoy perfect health to day who would be languishing on beds of sickness if the newspapers had not *spread the truth with regard to this unequaled invigorant and corrective* far and wide. Suppose profit *has* been reaped from this publicity. Is *that* any argument against it? If the public health has been protected; if lives have been saved; if the feeble have been strengthened and the sick restored, *great good has been accomplished*; and who so mean as to grudge to exertions thus directed their fair reward?

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Phila.

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and preservation from premature baldness and turni gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Ka airon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glo eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to g with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywherg e.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N.Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all drugist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, CholeraMiorbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all druggists

July 20, 1866:eow:1y

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERIES, &C.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,
Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also,
PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26-3m

AUDITORS' REPORT OF LIBERTY TWP.

Statement of Receipts and Payments in Volunteer Bounty Account in Liberty township, Bedford co., Pa.:

RECEIPTS.			DR.
Amount collected by—			
S F Shoup, 1864, '65, '66, '67,			$2748 75
G W Gibbony,	"	"	268 00
D Cyphers,	"	"	396 30
Jacob Roades	"	"	174 45
Sam'l Bolinger	"	"	333 23
Henry Kelley	"	"	230 98
Geo. Mardorff, unseated lands,			73 34
			$3825 75
PAYMENTS.			**CR.**
1864. Sept. 24. John Fulton, bond No. 11,			$565 00
" " " C. Foehler	"	" 12,	565 00
1865. Sept. 21. Dan'l Heffner,	"	" 7,	424 00
" " S. McCahen,	"	" 13,	503 50
" " Geo. Boyce,	"	" 14,	318 00
1866. Sept. 21. Geo. Roades,	"	" 1,	560 00
" " Jacob Roades,	"	" 2,	295 00
" Dec. 3. C. Foehler,	"	" 3,	562 50
1865. Jan. 2, S. F. Shoup, Collector,			24 00
" Oct. 25, Dan'l Cyphers	"		4 41
" Dec. 20. S. F. Shoup,	"		16 80
1866. Feb 10, Sam'l Bolinger,	"		3 86
1867. Jan. 4, S. F. Shoup,	"		8 81
" " 10, Dan'l Cyphers	"		3 50
			$3644 38
Balance in hand,			181 37
			$3825 75

JOHN FULTON, Treasurer.

We, the Auditors of Liberty Township, do certify that we have examined the account as above stated, and find it to be correct.

Witness our hands the 4th day of July, 1867.

(Signed.) ISAAC KENSINGER,
GEO. ROADES,
August 2:3t Auditors.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Farm on which he lives, between Bedford and "The Springs," containing 145 ACRES of Limestone land; 100 acres in cultivation, the rest excellent Timber. Improvements are the Mansion, built in 1860, containing ten rooms; a tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, wood-shed, smoke-house, spring-house, &c. Also a never-failing spring of best soft water, with running pump at barn and mansion; several hundred choice young bearing fruit trees; three hundred bearing grape vines, four years old, one hundred of which are Delawares. This place will be found a most desirable residence, or it would be admirably calculated for the establishment of a boarding-house for summer resort. The view is very fine; the supply of cold, soft water, is ample and excellent for baths of all kinds, and it is three fourths of a mile from the celebrated Bedford Mineral Springs. Price $14,000—in reasonable payments. A portion of the land is worth $200 per acre—could be sold in lots at that. If desired I will divide the place and sell the mansion house with ten or twenty acres separately.

Apl19:3m W. M. HALL.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. We the undersigned having done business under the name and firm of Stover & Holsinger, do hereby give notice that said firm has this day, by mutual consent, been dissolved.

The notes and books of said firm will be left in the hands of C. R. STOVER for collection, at their old stand.

C. R. STOVER,
JOSIAH HOLSINGER.
Woodberry, May 27, 1867.

The business will be conducted under the name and firm of C. R. STOVER & CO. Thankful for past favors we would respectfully ask a continuation for the future. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of goods, as we shall, as before, keep a general assortment of all articles usually kept in a country store.

June 28:3m C. R. STOVER & CO.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Bedford County Normal School will open, in Bedford, on the 12th day of August and continue eleven weeks. Superior advantages will be offered to those who wish to prepare to teach. Classes may be formed in any of the higher branches, and special attention will be given to History and Methods of Instruction. Tuition $5, to be paid in advance; boarding $3 per week. All who desire to attend, with a view of teaching, should be here at the opening of the school.

H. W. FISHER,
Bedford, July 12:3t Co. Supt.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

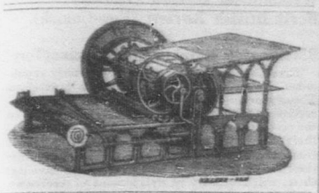
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS. The Tax Collectors of 1866 are requested to settle up and pay off their duplicates by the 5th day of August next. All unsettled accounts for said year will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff at that time.

The collectors for 1867 are also requested to collect at once, and make payment of all monies in their hands on the 15th day of August next.

WE MUST HAVE MONEY, and if these notices are not heeded, we will be compelled to resort to some other method of getting it.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1867.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Mr. Alex. R. Agnew is the authorized agent for the Inquirer, to receive subscriptions, advertisements, collect accounts and receipts for the same. Mr. Agnew will call upon all those who are indebted to us and present our accounts, he will also give those whose advance subscriptions expire on the 1st of April a chance to pay up for the next year.

Directory.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—George Mardorff.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael Wertz, Michael S. Ritchey and David Howsare. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—Samuel Beckley, D. K. Anderson and Michael Diehl. *Steward*—Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—David Evans, James Mattingly and John D. Lucas.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—Samuel Waters.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. V. Schenck.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Pierce Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

The Rt. Rev Bishop Stevens will preach at the Court House on next Sabbath morning and evening.

"The Hack-men will be even with you some day though you may get some *boot*."—*Gazette*.

We are not sure about that. The *boot* might be "on the other foot." We have heard tell of more unlikely things.

Decidedly Snaky—Those "Dottings" by "Traveller," in the Somerset *Democrat*. Wonder what "Traveller" looks through that he sees nothing but snakes and snake den's. That Cumberland Valley story beats "all snakes."

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Spangs, Mills, Blair county, will be dedicated, on Sunday, the 11th instant. Several eminent ministers are expected to be present on the occasion. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

There will be a Methodist Episcopal Camp Meeting, on Woodberry Circuit, commencing Thursday, August 15th, 1867. The ground on which the Camp will be held is pleasantly located near Mr. Martins, about 1¼ miles west of Martinsburg, in Blair County, and possesses every convenience to render it a favorable and pleasant location for a Camp Meeting, A cordial invitation is extended to all sister charges.

Strange.—Whenever you find a man that takes sides with a monopoly, you may be assured he does so to the advancement of his own private or precuniary interests. Now the question with us is, who pays the *Gazette* for defending our local nuisances. It must certainly pay as that, highly chaste(?) and very intersting journal invariably takes the part of such institutions as are without a doubt, detrimental to the advancement of the place and surely not for the good of the public.

Broke Jail.—On Friday last, two of the prisoners confined in the County prison attempted to escape but were unsuccessful in altogether accomplishing their designs. They thrust the person taking them their dinner into the cell and locked the door, secured the key, and made their way out through the yard before the alarm could be given. After a lively race they were overhauled by a party of citizens, brought back and locked up in their old quarters. On Saturday morning one of them attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the bed post, but was foiled in this by the timely interference of the Sheriff.

☞ In another column will be found an interesting letter written by Col. John F. Lowry, of Hopewell, to the *American Journal of Mining*, published in New York, inviting capitalists to invest in this region. There is no better field for capitalists to invest their spare funds than in the Southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania. Col. Lowry has labored zealously to develope this section and for his indefatigable exertions he deserves the thanks of the whole community. We hope the day is not far distant when Eastern capitalists will join the Colonel in developing our inexhaustible resources and make Bedford county what she should be.

"Accident.—On Tuesday last, as Mr. William McMullen, of this place, was engaged in cleaning a gun in his store, the piece, (which was supposed by Mr. McMullen to be without a load,) was accidently discharged, and the contents lodged in the ankle of C. McD. Bowen, who was entering the store at the time. It is thought that Mr. Bowen is not seriously injured."—*Gazette*.

The carelessness of some people is inconceivable, and we have the above as the result of persons returning a loaded piece without informing the owner of the fact. Mr. Bowen, we are happy to state is recovering, but he owes nothing for his life, to the person who loaded the gun.

Temperance Convention.—Pursuant to a call which appeared in the Bedford papers of last week, quite a number of delegations, representing various Temperance and Church organizations, met in convention in the Court House, in Bedford, on the 31st ult.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. John Cessna, and on motion Rev. A. W. Decker was elected President *pro. tem.*, and E. Trimbath and J. R. O'Neal, Vice Presidents; S. S. Fluck and M. D. Barndollar, Secretaries:

The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. W. Case.

Mr. Cessna, at the request of the chairman, stated the object of the meeting.

The call for the convention, as published, was then read.

On motion each delegation was required to furnish a list of the names of its members to the Secretary.

LIST OF DELEGATES TO CONVENTION.

M. E. Church, Bedford.—M. A. Points, J. R. Jordan, Mrs. Jordan, Mary Shuck, T. R. Gettys, Miss Morehead, T. W. Heard, George Blymyer, Mrs. Blymyer.

Schellsburg Lodge, No. 207.—Sam'l Corl, Wm Poorman, A. W. Decker, Milton Williams, Emma Williams, Lavinia Williams.

Clearville Lodge, No. 332.—Joseph Ramey, J. R. O'Neal, B. A. Cooper.

Bloody Run Lodge, No. 175.—P. H. Pensyl, M. D. Barndollar, N. H. Koons, Jno. C. Hawman, E. Trimbath, David Monroe, S. P. Lewis, Rev. W. Case, D. M. Sams, Wm. Masters; H. F. Gump.

Bedford Lodge I. O. of G. T., No. 148.—J. R. Jordan, P. H. Shires, J. B. Farquhar, Ellen Cessna, Henrietta Heckerman, R. W. Berkstresser, Wm. Gephart, Mary Blymyer, Annie D. Shuck, Lizzie Leader.

Bedford Degree Lodge, No. 148.—J. M. Shoemaker, Jno. Cessna, J. R. Durborrow, A. Riffle, Lavinia McKinley, Jane Gephart, Annie Bagley, Mary Anderson, J. Reed Yeager, H. Nicodemus.

Saxton Lodge, No. 275.—S. S. Fluck.

G. R. Church, Friends Cove.—Rev. W. M. Deatrick.

On motion it was resolved that when we adjourn, we do so to meet again at 7½ o'clock P. M.

On motion a committee of five on permanent organization, and also a committee of five to report business for the evening was appointed by the chairman.

Committee on Permanent Organization.—Hon. John Cessna, chairman; Wm. Masters, J. R. O'Neal, S. S. Fluck, J. Piper Smith.

Committee on Business.—Dr. Vanormer, chairman; J. R. Durborrow, Joseph Ramey, J. M. Shoemaker, Rev. W. Case.

On motion Mr. E. Trimbath was called upon to address the convention, which he did in his usual happy style.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet again at 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention re-assembled in the Court House at 7½ P. M., and was called to order by the chairman.

Prayer by Rev. H. Heckerman.

The committee on permanent organization reported the names of the following persons as permanent officers of the Temperance Union of Bedford County:

President—Rev. Henry Heckerman.

Vice Presidents—Col. John F. Lowry, Rev. A. W. Decker.

Secretaries—J. Reed Yeager, F. M. Masters.

Central Executive Committee—Henry Nicodemus, Mrs. Anna D. Shuck, J. B. Farquhar, C. N. Hickok, Mrs. John Cessna, Mrs. Susan Jordan, J. R. Durborrow.

Treasurer—Job M. Shoemaker.

The committee on business for the evening reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention appoint a committee of five in each organization represented in the county, to be called to Local Executive Committees, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the Central Executive Committee in effecting a thorough organization of all the friends of the cause of Temperance. The Central Executive Committee is hereby authorized to fill all vacancies.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the State Temperance Union of Pennsylvania, the propriety of forming the County of Bedford into a separate and independent district.

Resolved, That the quarterly conventions of the Temperance Union of Bedford county be held on the last Wednesdays of October, January, April and July, at such place as may be agreed upon by the preceding convention.

Which, on motion, were adopted.

On motion, the following persons were appointed local committees of the different localities in which they reside:

Clearville—Rev. Barton Cooper, Rev. Jos. Ramey, J. R. O'Neal, Mrs. Jane Amick, Miss Mary Kennard.

Woodberry—James M. Snowden, Dr. I. N. Bowser, Mary A. Barnett, Carrie Smith, Rev. J. A. Woodcock.

Hopewell—C. W. Ashcom, Jas. Cleaver, Mrs. M. A. Lowry, Mrs. Kinkead, W. S. Eichelberger.

Schellsburg—David Border, John A. Snively, Mrs. Mary A. Williams, Miss Bell Statler, Samuel Corl.

Bloody Run M. E. Church.—Jos. Bender, Jno. Barndollar, Wm. Masters, Miss L. V. Johnston, Miss Clara Barndollar.

Bloody Run Lodge of Good Templars.—David Monroe, J. B. Williams, Samuel Bender, Mrs. S. E. Henry, Mrs. Sarah Baughman.

German Reformed Church, Bedford.—M. P. Heckerman, Jno. A. Mowry, Miss Ellen Weisel, Miss Mary Halderbaum, Miss Virginia Smith.

Lutheran Church, Pleasant Valley.—Thos. Fetter, Sarah Fetter, George Earnest, Wm. Croyle, Eliza Beegle.

Saxton—Dr. C. W. Moore, Wm. W. Gephart, Miss Maggie Whitaker, Miss Lew. Crissman, Miss Mollie Harris.

German Reformed Church, Rainsburg.—Rev. Wm. Deatrick, Mrs. Harriet Deatrick, Abraham Weisel, Jr.

Bedford Degree Lodge Good Templars.—H. W. Fisher, Wm. Gephart, Lizzie Leader, Lavinia McKinley, Mary Anderson.

Bedford M. E. Church.—Elmira Daugherty, Adaline Moorhead, Hannah Shires, T. R. Gettys, S. D. Middleton.

Bedford Lodge of Good Templars.—P. H. Shires, R. W. Berkstresser, Mrs. Mary Shuck, Miss Annie Bagley, Miss Minnich.

Lutheran Church Bedford—Mary Lingenfelter, Emma Gephart, Celia Schafer, O. E. Shannon, Levi Smith.

On motion it was determined that the convention meet at its next session in the town of Bedford, on the last Wednesday of October next.

On motion J. B. Farquhar, M. A. Points, and J. R. Durborrow were appointed to attend to having the proceedings of this convention published in the county papers, if it will be done free of cost.

On motion the following persons were appointed to draft constitution and by-laws for the organization: Dr. C. N. Hickok, chairman; Jas. B. Farquhar, J. M. Shoemaker, J. R. Durborrow, M. A. Points.

On motion the Central Committee are authorized to procure a speaker or speakers to address the next convention.

On motion the convention adjourned.

A. W. DECKER, *Prest.*

S. S. Fluck, M. D. Barndollar } *Secretaries.*

Heavy Sale of Town Lots.—The following list exhibits the names of the persons who bought lots, with the price paid by them at the sale of Samuel L. Russell, Esq., administrator, with the Will annexed of Eliza Watson, deceased, on the 30th ult.:

Property sold. Lots Nos.—	*Purchasers.*	*Price.*
1 & 2	Moses A Points	$850 00
3	William Dunkle	340 00
4	Jacob Gardner	295 00
5 & 6	Wm L Horn	598 00
7	John Songster	298 00
8	George Mardorff	251 00
9 & 10	John J Cessna	600 00
11 & 12	George Reimund	416 00
13	Henry Woods	205 00
14	John G Fisher	223 00
15 & 16	Wm McMullin	512 00
17 & 18	Jacob Barnhart	615 00
19, 20, 21 & 22	Hon. Alex. King	1230 00
23, 24, 25 & 26	C W Ashcom	1330 00
29 & 30	John Cessna, Esq	900 00
31, 32 & 33	Wm Hartley	1055 00
34	Henry Fisher	406 00
35, 36, 37 & 38	Isaac Mengel	1264 00
39, 40, 41 & 42	John Cessna, Esq	1728 00
43, 44, 45 & 46	George Blymire	1266 00
47, 48, 49 & 50	J M Shoemaker	1040 00
51, 52, 53 & 54	Thomas Jamison	916 00
55, 56, 57 & 58	Rev. Thos Hayden	1140 00
Farm, 150 acres 65 p.	Dr. W H Watson	5933 48
80 acres woodland	Dr. W H Watson	480 00
Out lot, 10 acres 110 p.	J. Ross Anderson	3257 81
" 5 acres 158 p.	John Cessna, Esq	1508 85
" 15 acres 87 p.	Jacob Reed	2611 35
Ridge land, 77 a. 80 p.	Wm M Hall, Esq	911 12
Total,		$32,144 61

Quite a lively and interesting game of Base Ball came off on Thursday of last week between the "Resolute" and "Bedford" Clubs, both local organizations, which resulted in victory for the "Resolutes." The following is the score:

RESOLUTE.	O.	R.	BEDFORD.	O.	R.
Cromwell, 2B	4	3	Lentz, C	6	1
F. Reed, 3B	2	5	A. Diehl, SS	2	3
F. Schell, P	3	4	Cook, CF	1	5
Mower, SS	2	4	Berkstresser, RF	6	1
King, LF	2	3	Wills, 1B	4	2
Alsip, C	3	3	Bollinger, LF	1	4
J. Reed, CF	4	1	S. Diehl, 2B	0	3
W. Schell, 1B	2	1	McMullin, 3B	3	2
Russell, RF	5	1	Stiver, P	4	2
	27	25		27	23

Resolute.—Struck out: 1; Fly catchers: W. Schell, 1; F. Schell, 3; Cromwell, 1; Alsip, 2.

Bedford.—Fly catchers: Lentz, 3; A. Diehl, 6; Stiver, 1.

Miss catches: Resolute, 2: Passed balls: Bedford, 4.

Umpire—Nicodemus.

Scorer—Resolute, Daugherty.

" Bedford, Lysinger.

Field-captain—Carn.

As a Dernier Resort, will not the city Fathers come to our relief and deliver us from the dust nuisance? Not that we believe they have power to bring or keep away refreshing showers, but, that we know they have the power to prohibit fast riding and driving within the borough limits. The fine, impalpable dust that covers our streets rising in clouds, with every passing horseman or carriage, pours in at doors, windows and every crevice that admits a breath of air, and covers goods, books and papers, fills halls, soils and destroys furniture and makes everybody uncomfortable. Must all this, not only be endured of necessity, but aggravated by the foolish desire of parties, who, having no thought of the comfort of others, think only of displaying themselves by riding and driving at a reckless speed through our streets? Will not the borough authorities pass an ordinance prohibiting riding and driving faster than a walk within the borough limits? This would incommode no one, while it would afford a grateful relief at least to all living or doing business on Juliana street.

"Quiz" in the last *Gazette* inconsiderately dubs us "Grandmother Grumble,"—a title suggested probably by the near relationship of the writer to that delectable sheet—the "Grandmother's Review." In our opinion there is nothing peculiarly bright in borrowed phraseology, and if grumble we ever have, we have the satisfaction of knowing that it has been productive of good, and if looking after the interests of the public be "grumbling," we mean to adhere to it, satisfied as we are, that we do what our intelligent and enterprising readers give us credit for as being right. Has the *Gazette* ever had the proud satisfaction of knowing that it has been instrumental of any good to the public, brought about by any effort on the part of its narrow-minded scribblers? We think not, nor do we expect that such an improbable change in the unscrupulous and envious conduct of that "purely progressive" journal is likely soon to occur.

Letters remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., July 21st 1867.: Anderson & Bowman, Acker Jacob, Adams Elizabeth, Brush John S, Beegle R. Burnham B. F. Bossah Authorns, Bremillor Peter Biddle Peter, Begle Mary Miss, Bagley Charlotte, Croyle Morgant, Carpenter Abi 3, Decker A. C. Denner Jacob, Fetter John, Furney Nancy, Foley James, Giffin Edward 2, Hughis Abraham, Hardinger Annie E Mrs. Larison Henry, Luske Rose Miss, Luske Cyntha Mrs, Maze Elizabeth Mrs, Moore James jr, May Sarah Mrs, Mickel Sarah M. Miss. Miller Julia Ann Mrs, Slick Katre Miss, Stines Ned I. Staley Catharine Mrs., Sigler George, Smith Mary Mrs, Star, Smith Jacob H. Slick Wm. A, Wilson Emma, Willowring Isaac S. Wells Elihu H. 3.

Good Templars.—The following is the list of the officers of Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. of G. T.'s, for the quarter ending October 1st, 1867: W C. T.—C. N. Hickok; W. S.—R. W. Berkstresser; W. T.—H. Nicodemus; W. L. H. S.—John R. Jordan; W. M.—D. S. Elliott; W. I. G.—Margery Bagley; W. C.—B. G. W. Reed, W. V. T.—Annie D. Shuck; W. A. S.—Mary Blymyer; W. F. S.—W. T. Daugherty, Jr.; W. R. H. S.—Henrietta Heckerman; W. D. M.—Amanda Dickerhoof; W. O. G.—John Miller; P. W. C. T.—J. R. Yeager.

If there is any part of gentlemans dress that we admire *above* another it is the Hat. The ladies pay more attention to their bonnets than other wear, and why should not we? This leads us to notice the excellent stock of Hats and Caps at Berkstresser & Co's. Emporium of Fashion. They have the largest and best assorted stock in town. Silk hats to order and warranted to fit. *

The North American Review, for July, published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, has been on our table for several days. Though always interesting, the present number is more than usually so. Under the title of "The Judiciary of New York City," a fearless and vigorous exposure is made of the astounding and shameless corruption of the Judiciary of the Metropolis. After stating that the New York Judiciary became elective in 1846, and that for some years after the candidates were with a few exceptions men of high character, that the first Judges elected were men of more than ordinary ability and that for some years the Superior Court and the Surveyor's Court not only sustained but surpassed their former reputations under the old system, it says:

"The change for the worse which has since taken place may be attributed chiefly to three causes: namely, the immense increase of the foreign population, the amount of patronage at the disposal of the Judges, and singular as it may seem, the attempt of good men to use the judiciary as a means of protection against municipal robbery." The first of these causes is pronounced an almost insuperable obstacle to reform in the city government. By the census of 1860 the foreign vote in the city exceeded the native by 26,000 and the increase of naturalizations since, has been so great that the foreign excess is now estimated at about 40,000. Still more significant is the statement that—"It is not, however, the mere fact that foreigners are thus largely in the majority which makes good government so difficult; nor is it even the unanimity with which they support the Democratic party. Good government is maintained in many districts of the United States in which foreigners are largely predominant, and there are thousands of Democrats in New York who would much prefer honest officials of their own party to dishonest ones. But an immense majority of the foreign population of New York are of an ignorant and demoralized class; and their mode of living by no means tends to their improvement. John Wesley wisely said that cleanliness was next to godliness; and judged by this standard, thousands of tenement homes in New York are to the last degree ungodly. It is impossible that such places should be the homes of intelligent and truly patriotic electors. These people are not degraded by poverty, for in fact they are not so poor as are thousands of excellent men in the agricultural districts; but they are hopelessly degraded by dirt, foul air, and drink.

Accordingly, this immense class, comprising more than two-thirds of the foreign voters, not only support Democratic candidates, but, as between two Democrats, almost always prefer the worst. It was such men who thrice elected Fernando Wood to the Mayoralty, and have twice sent him to Congress." The whole question of judicial reform is elaborately discussed and the article will well repay a careful perusal by all who feel an interest in the subject which is one of the highest importance to society.

In "The Labor Crisis" the importance of co-operative industry, involving the momentous problem of the relations between labor and capital, is ably discussed, with a proclivity to free trade which we cannot indorse, though the arguments here used are fully refuted in another article in the same number. "Serfdom and the Emancipation Laws in Russia complete the articles of this number bearing on political subjects. The more purely literary articles are, an appreciative criticism of Longfellow's "Translation of the Divine Comedy," "The Testimony of Language respecting the Unity of the Human Race," a brilliant criticism on "Rosseau and the Sentimentalists," "The Origin of the Italian Language," "Swedenborg's Ontology," Literary notices and a letter from Professor George Washington Greene in reply to Mr. Bancroft.

The Eclectic Magazine.—The leading article of the August number will be found to be a highly interesting review of Louis XV, and his Times. Several of the other papers will attract attention, especially the one entitled, Characteristics of American Liturature, which exhibits a spirit of fairness and appreciation rather unusual. The article on Mobs, that on War and its Progress, also the one on Culture, are valuable. And we invite especial attention to the paper from the *Contemporary Review*, on the Morality of Literary Art. It discusses with ability, seriousness, and good sense a subject of great importance. Several of the lighter papers will have interest at this season when the dog star reign.

Every Saturday, published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, a journal of choice literature, made up of selections from foreign publications, under date of August 10th., contains some excellent productions among them Theatrical Farewells, from *All The Year Round;* The Sultans Reception, *The Spectator;* Mistakes in Character, *Saturday Review;* The Hermit's Year, *Temple Bar;* Flint Jack, *Peoples Magazine;* Berezowski, *The Times;* and Foreign Notes from Foreign Exchanges. Price 10 cents per copy.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for July, (Reprint by Leonard Scott, Publishing Co. 140 Fulton street, New York) contains "Brownlows," "The American Debt and the Financial Prospects of the Union," "The Easter Trip of two Ochlophobists," "A New Life of Napoleon." "The Royal Academy and other exhibitions," "Cornelius O'Dowd," "A Handful of Sovereigns," "An Adieu to our Village," "Praxitiles and Phryne," "The Progress of the Question," and "The Death of Sir Archibald Allison."

Fit Up.—As harvest is about over everybody is supposed to have worn out their shoes, and we would remind our friends and the public generally that Irvine & Statler claim to have the most extensive and best stock in town. Any one in want of cheap Qeeensware, Notions, Groceries, &c., will also find their stock complete and up with the times in price. Call at No. 2 Anderson's Row. *

The party who borrowed "Woman's Work in the Civil War," by Brockett, from this office several months ago will much oblige us by returning it. Some one else may want to borrow and we would like to have it on hand.

☞ A new Grover & Baker $55 Sewing Machine for sale—one half cash and the balance in a reasonable time. Apply to Box 61, Bedford. tf.

Any person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

"Beyond the Mississippi: *A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean*, by Albert D. Richardson. This is a most entertaining and valuable book, and its popularity is attested by the sale of over 20,000 copies in a single month. The Author's long and varied experience in the little known and interesting regions of the Far West, furnishes the valuable material for its contents.

Mr. Richardson is widely known as one of our most brilliant journalists and writers. No other Author has traveled over so much of our vast western domains, and we know of no one who can so well describe what he has seen. He is always interesting, generally amusing, and, better still, invariably *truthful*.

The volume before us is accompanied by an accurate and minute map of the entire region beyond the Mississippi, and is elegantly printed and profusely illustrated with over two hundred engravings from original photographs and sketches from the pencils of Bierstadt, Nast, Hennessy, Darley, Fenn, Stephens, Forbes and other eminent artists.

Those who wish for authentic information of the resources, condition and prospects of the Western and greater half of the continent, within a few years to be sown thick with civilized States, rich in all the elements of greatness, should consult this most valuable work. The writer has a charming style, a fund of humor, and his experiences are of thrilling interest. "All Young America" expect to go West and seek their fortunes when the Pacific Railroad is built, if not before, and will read with avidity "Beyond the Mississippi."

This work, we understand, is sold only by subscription, and is just such a one as persons seeking to act as agents should add to their list. It is published by the National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"With Four Metallic Qualifications a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are Gold in his pocket, Silver in his tongue, Brass in his face, and Iron in his heart."

But for a tonic appetizer, and as a gentle stimulant, there is reliable virtue in Plantation Bitters. No article has ever been so popular or done half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the Druggist and Grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it.:2t

John W. Snowden, late private of Company E, 2nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry volunteers, is represented to have died in one of the southern prisons during the rebellion. Any person acquainted with the circumstances and date of his death will confer a great favor upon his parents by communicating the facts to the editors of the Inquirer.-tf

Rations Commuted!—*Heirs of deceased prisoners entitled to Commutation of Rations*—The heirs of prisoners who died in any of the Southern prisons are entitled to recover the Commutation for Rations provided by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867. Widows, children and parents who are entitled to Ration money can procure it by applying to Durborrow & Lutz.-tf.

Magnolia Water.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.:2t

LIST OF ARRIVALS at the SPRINGS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7th, 1867.

SPRINGS HOTEL.

Mr A Jackson, Hunt'n
" E W Miller "
Miss J McMurtrie "
Miss D McMurtrie "
J S Alexander, Phila
Sam'l P Ferree "
A M Johnston "
Mrs Holbrook, N Y
P D Cornering, Pittsb'g
Miss Grason, Md
H Cassidy, Phila
W G Howard, Calcutta
Rev Dr Chambers, Phila
T P Carpenter & w, N J
F R Armstrong, Phila
James Hay, "
Joel Gutman & d, Balt
Edward Maginnis, Phila
Theo K Vogel, "
Ed Walden & w, "
Mrs C F Roehn, "
Thos S Lyon, "
Rev O A Hills, Cin O
Jno B Calehan, Phila
Mr Hall, Md
Jos Cushing, Balt
Jno Cushing, "
Andrew Reed, Lewst'n
G M Watson, Pittsb'g
Miss J G Watson, Washington
GW Churchman & w, Del
P Hendrie & w, Md
G V Moale & w, Balt
Mrs R H Moale, "
B M Johnston, Hollih'g
G W Cass & w, Pittsb'g
Miss M Childs, Cleveld O
" Sarah Odell "
" Mary Tisdale, "
G A Tisdale, "
H Musselman, Marietta
W Weldon, Miss
Mrs H V Dent, "
S H Lemon, Cresson
Chas H Anderson, "
Hon S F Wilson, Wellsb'o
A S Fuller, Washington
Miss Hall, St Louis
C Gooding, Wilm'n Del
M B Ocheltra, "
S M Green, Barre I Wks
Miss M E Green, "
W A Madara & l, Blair co
Dr J D Barnes, Wash'n
Mrs J K Barnes, "
Miss A Barnes, "
J E Hoopes, Wilm'n Del

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

A E Smevner, Cumb'rd
F Taylor "
Rev J G Moore, Newville
Dr R Baum, Phil'a
C B Curtis & w, Warren
Dr W Collins, Somerset
J Brandon, Indiana Pa
S H Fandenberg, Cumbd
M Lawrence, Lewistown
I J Stadiger, Phila
J G Gill, McConnellsb'g
T Murphy, Phila
A D Mark, Balt
J McKillips, Saxton
C L Porter, Hagerstown
Wm Waugh, Pittsburgh
Lizzie M Ely, Dayton O
Miss Ely "
A J Haus, Johnstown
H Shafer, Dauphin
T Ross, Phila
J Clifford, Legonier
L G Westhoff, Balt
G W Metcalf, Harrisb'g
J Coughenour, Lagcastr
D McCauley, Phila
Mrs D McCauly, "
Miss M A McCauly "
Miss L M'Cauly "
Miss L McCauly "
G L Jacques, Md
J D Jones, Balt
Mr Bombaugh, Hagrst'n
Mr Lewis, "
C H Anderson, Cresson
S C Lemon, Cresson
Dr J Culp, N Y
" Ake, Harrisburg
Mrs Jackson, Huntingd'n
Mrs Miller "

MENGEL HOUSE.

C Stoner, Boyerstown P
E F Carpenter, Pittsb'g
E B Emory, Wt Grove Pa
J M Daniels, Gettysburg
J P Culbertson & w, Chamb
Miss Watson "
J B Gilmore, "
P Johnston, Hollidaysb'g
Z Buchanan, Centre co
E M Colvin, Camden
A M Hartzell, Stradsb'g
Miss A Atkinson, Phila
Mrs L Weeks "
H Weeks "
Miss E Weeks "
J F Marshall, Ill
L M Statler, Stoystown
Jas Spear, Phila
D Belcher, Belchert'n
E Schirtzinger, N Y
N Beal, Frostburg, Md
Wm Weldon, Miss.
Mrs M V Dent "
D L Martin, Blair co
Fred Hyle "
J M Neary, Lancaster
J G McEnaw, Carlisle
M S Bates, Scranton Pa
E G Conwell, Titusville

ARANDALE HOUSE.

W Warner, w & c, Phila
C P Suesseratt & w, "
P A Harding & w, "
Mrs & Miss Brown, "
J Rosenbaum & w, "
Samuel Sadtler & w, "
W Clarke & w, Wash'n
B Cahn & w, Baltimore
Rev E A Faggo, Phila
Rev J B Reimensnyder, Lewiston Pa
J G Ballade, Altoona
G Wolf, "
M E Sawerwain, Balt
Miss E Sawerwain, "
Rev J Lefenee & s "
Miss H K Benjamin, Lr
Theo Wilson, Phila
W Brown, "
A Gorgas "
D Y Walraven "
W Weldon, Ft Gibson Ms
Miss L B Derer, "

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. Schenck makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 23, 4th & 5th w. ca. mo. 1 yr.

MARRIED.

In the Methodist Church, on Wednesday, July 31st, by Rev. B. G. W. Reed, Mr. PHILLIP HUZZARD and Miss WILHELMINA CROMWELL, both of this place.

For their kind remembrance of the printer, the happy pair have our best wishes. May their's be a life of hallowed bliss and unalloyed pleasure, and when youth shall sink apace and old age draw upon them, may they find themselves still true to every vow, and united in the strength of true and holy love.

At the home of the bride's father, on the 1st inst., by L. Parry, Mr. JACOB R. KAGARICE to Miss SUSAN BURGET.

DIED.

In St. Clairsville, Aug. 1, 1867, ELIZABETH BERKHEIMER, aged about 90 years.

Near St. Clairsville, Aug. 1, 1867, JOHN L. BOWSER, aged 29 years, 2 mos. and 28 days.

In Altoona, Aug. 2, 1867, MARY A. AMICK, formerly of St. Clairsville, aged 37 years, 9 mos. and 15 days.

She died happy in the Lord.

At Woodberry, July 22nd, 1867, Mrs. MARY SNOWDEN, aged 36 years, 9 months, and 12 days.

The deceased was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and while she made a profession of religion, she failed not to adorn that profession by a constant christian life, thus giving evidence to all around her, that she was a devoted follower of the meek and lowly redeemer. Throughout her protracted illness her heart was cheered by the indwelling presence of her Savior; and through grace she was enabled submissively to sink into the will of her Heavenly Master, and when the hour of her dissolution came, she realized that the unseen hand of God, which had led her through life's pilgrimage and the valley of affliction, was still with her to lead her through the valley of the shadow of death, and leaning upon faith she approached death without a doubt or fear; triumphant through the blood of the Lamb. Before passing into the cold waters of death she called around her, her husband and seven precious jewels; and bidding them farewell, calmly resigned them to that God who doeth all things well. But in the midst of this solemn and melting scene, faith is swallowed up in sight; and she exclaims with her dying breath "my Savior has come, I must depart."

She leaves on earth to mourn her loss a husband and seven children.

"But why weep for her; there is no cause for woe;
But rather nerve thy spirit, that it walk
Unshrinking o'er the thorny paths below;
And from earth's low defilements keep thee back:
So, when a few fleet severing years have flown,
She'll meet thee at heaven's gate and lead thee on:
Weep not for her!"

J. A. Woodcock.

Money Saved!

Intending to adopt the CASH SYSTEM October 1, 1867, and desirous of reducing our stock as low as possible before making Fall purchases, we will offer many great bargains for CASH!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Aug. 8, 1867.

Crystal Steam Mills.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned for Flour, Feed, &c., will please call and settle at once. Interest charged on all accounts.

NO CREDIT given HEREAFTER to ANYBODY. The mills will be conducted upon STRICTLY CASH principles.

JNO. G. & WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, August 9:3t

Notice.

All in our debt will please bear in mind, we are now preparing to make our Fall purchases, and *must have* money. *In many cases longer indulgence cannot be given*, and we earnestly hope all who know they *have not paid us*, will read this notice, come forward and pay up at once. Our terms are six months credit, and upon all accounts we charge interest after due.

Aug. 8, 1867. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, AUGUST the 31st, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, viz:

One lot of ground in the Borough of Coaldale, fronting on Fulton street 40 feet, and running back 120 feet, with a 2½ story plank house, with basement and back building attached, adjoining lots of William Green on the east and a 20 foot alley on the west, situate in the Borough of Coaldale, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Bricker and John Drhew, partners, trading as Bricker & Drhew, with notice to Patrick Drhew and all other terre tenants.

Also, one lot of ground in Woodberry, fronting on Main street 66 feet, and 198 feet deep, with a two story frame house with kitchen attached, and one frame stable and smoke house and other out buildings thereon, adjoining lots of William M. Pierson on the north, and Jacob Hoover on the South, and situate in the town of Woodberry, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Castner.

Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon a two story log house, stable and other out-buildings, and a good apple orchard; adjoining lands of Samuel Staley, William Lisinger

...ers.]

...N COLLEGE.

[Charter...legiate year will commence ...

LEBANON, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1867.

...stitution has been Chartered by the ...ature of the State with full Collegiate pow... and the following courses of Study, in which it is proposed to graduate Students, have been adopted, viz:

An Elementary Course for Teachers	(*B. E.*).
A Scientific Course,	(*B. S.*).
A Ladies' Course,	(*M. A.*).
A Classical Course,	(*A. B.*).
A Biblical Course	(*B. B. S.*).

The School is intended to supply a great public want and instruction is given in all branches of a common, a liberal, or an ornamental education. There is a primary or model school connected with the Institution, and also a Commercial Course, so that Students of any grade will be received and will be put into suitable Classes. With superior accommodations, first-class teachers, a location not excelled by any in accessibility and healthfulness, and in the general morals of the community, we offer to parents and guardians a pleasant home, where their children and wards will be properly cared for and will be subjected to the best training.

EXPENSES:

For Boarding, Washing, Light Fuel, and Tuition, with furnished room, for Fall Term of 18 weeks	$88.50
Instrumental Music	18.00
Double-Entry Book Keeping, (in classes)	15.00
Painting and Fancy Work, at usual rates.	

For catalogue and further particulars, address

Rev. T.R. VICKROY, A. M., President,
Dec. 14:66:1yr Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS

Are still ahead of all competitors and stand unrivalled in POWER, PURITY OF TONE and BRILLIANCY, and all other points which go to make a first-class instrument.

The "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is the greatest of all modern improvements on reed instruments. It CHARMS and SURPRISES all who hear it, by its wonderful resemblance to the HUMAN VOICE. Do not confound this with the common tremolo in use. It is entirely different, and far superior to any other.

For sale wholesale and retail by.

E. M. BRUCE,
18 N. Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

☞Send for descriptive circular and price list.

The effect of your "TREMOLO" is entirely new to me, and is certainly the *best* I ever heard.—*Geo. W. Morgan.* (The first Organist of America.

No TREMOLO has yet been invented that will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effect. In fact, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect.—*Wm. A. Johnson, Pipe Organ Builder.*

ESTEY'S Cottage Organs are without a superior for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone—the essential features in instruments of this class.—*Geo. Jardine, Pipe Organ Builder.*

The Cottage Organ is the best of its class I ever saw, and the best adapted for church music of any in use.—*C. Heintz, Organist, Findlay, O.*

I am much pleased with the Cottage Organ which I purchased from you; it combines sweetness and power in an unusual degree, and is quite a favorite in our family circle.—*Bishop Simpson.*

We know of no organs of the class which possess so many valuable qualities.—*Independent.*

For the parlor, its sweetness is remarkable: for the church it has a power more organ-like than anything we have seen.—*Methodist.*

Persons wishing to purchase an organ are requested to examine the Esty instruments now in use at the Presbyterian and Episcopal Church, Bedford. July 12 1867 9m

TO CAPITALISTS.

I have for sale, on easy terms, over **200,000 acres of Farming, Timber, and Mineral Lands,** situate in Bedford, Centre, Clearfield, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, and other counties, in Pennsylvania, which will be sold in tracts ranging from 100 to 10,000 acres:

FARMS: Several fine limestone farms near Bedford.
FARMING LANDS: With limestone and red slate soils.
TANNERIES, and five sites for same, with large tracts of rock oak timber.
FURNACES AND FORGES, and sites for same, with large tracts of timber and iron ore lands.
WATER PRIVILEGES, on never failing streams.
IRON ORES: Bog, Specular, Fossil and Hematite. Fossil vein from 3 to 5 feet thick. Hematite bed from 10 to 40 feet thick.
COAL AND COLLERIES: Colleries in full operation, with houses, shutes, tracks, cars, &c. Undeveloped Coal Lands with a seam 20 feet thick. Also, gas, cannel and anthracite coal lands.
TIMBER: Large tracts covered with white and yellow pine, spruce and hemlock, red, white and rock oak, chesnut, walnut, locust, cherry, poplar, &c. &c. Also, Steam Saw Mills.
FIRE CLAY, of superior quality for making fire brick.
SAND STONE, of pure quality, for making glass, &c.

ALSO, farms, and farming, timber and mineral lands in all Western, Southern and Pacific States, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
July 19:3m Bedford, Pa.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE.—The Annual Assessment for Bedford County, of all persons liable to Tax on Incomes, Articles in Schedule A, and also of all persons required to pay Special Tax on Business having been completed, notice is hereby given that the Taxes aforesaid have become due and payable, and will be received at the office of J. W. Lingenfelter, in Bedford, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 13th and 14th of August, or at my office prior to that time.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual tax prior to the 20th day of August, will be duly notified of their neglect, for which a fee of twenty (20) cents and four cents for each mile travelled in serving the notice will be charged.

Persons doing business without having paid a special tax therefor, are liable to a penalty of three times the amount of said tax, a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for two years.

C. W. ASHCOM, Collector.
Hopewell, Pa., July 19:2t.

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,
and wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C
No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also manufacturers of all kinds of
☞**Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work**
October 26, 1yr

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME
AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16,1866.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Stiffler, late of Union township, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

JOSEPH STIFFLER,
MICHAEL STIFFLER,
Executors,
June 21:6t* residing in Union township

LUMBER.

60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by

J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:3mos. Bloody Run, Pa.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER:

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
BY
J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,
OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN
SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE
WITH
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
AND IN THE
LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,
SUCH AS
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES!

WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

GEO. R. & W. OSTER, Bedford, Pa.

They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
GENTS ½ HOSE, 10, 12, 15, 20, 26, 30, 35 cts.
LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.
May 24, 1867.-3m.

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED AT

M. C. FETTERLY'S FANCY STORE,

STRAW HATS and BONNETS,
STRAW ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
BEAD TRIMMINGS and BUTTONS,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
WHITE GOODS,
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS,
BALMORALS and HOOP SKIRTS,
FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS,
LADIE'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our assortment contains all that is NEW and DESIRABLE,

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance from all our customers. Please call and see our new stock.
May 31.

NEW GOODS AND NEW TREMS

CASH & PRODUCE STORE.

J. M. SHOEMAKER

Has just returned from the East and is now opening a NEW and

CHEAP STOCK OF GOODS

BOUGHT AT THE LATE DECLINE IN PRICES.

The following comprise a few of the prices:

CALICOES:
8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 cts. per yard.
MUSLINS:
10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, best at 22 cts. per yard.
CASIMERES:
75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.50 per yard.
COTTONADE (pant. stuff):
18¾, 25, 30, 40, 50 cts. per yard.
GINGHAMS:
12 cents up to 25 cents per yard.
LADIES' HOSE:
12, 13, 20, 25, 50 cents per pair.
GENTS' HALF HOSE:
12, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents per pair.
BOOTS & SHOES, all sizes and prices.
HATS:
A large assortment from 15 cents up.
COFFEE:
25, 28 and 30 cents per pound.
GREEN and BLACK TEAS:
from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound.
SUGARS:
12, 15, 16, 17, 18, and best 19 cents.
CLOTHING:
Linen Coats $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.
A large assortment of all kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing.
RICE 12 cents a pound.

We will sell goods for
CASH OR PRODUCE ONLY,

unless otherwise specified, and then we will require a Note WITH INTEREST FROM DATE, and in no case will these terms be deviated from. We expect to sell Goods at such LOW PRICES that the consumers will see at once that it is to their own interest to buy for Cash or Produce. Cash buyers always save at least 10 per cent., and in a Cash Store there are no bad debts to be made up by charging the prompt paying customer a little more to make up losses.

J. M. SHOEMAKER,
No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.
June 28, 1867:6m

NEW FANCY AND MILLINERY STORE

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!

MRS. BORDER & CO.,
(at the store lately occupied by Mrs. Carn & Co.,) have just received the best assortment of FANCY, DRY AND MILLINERY GOODS that has ever been brought to this place, which they will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH; consisting, in part, of
PERSIAN TWILLS,
WOOL DE LAINES,
PURE MOHAIR LUSTRES,
DE LAINES,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
WHITE COLORED CAMBRICS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
CLOTH FOR SACKS, &c.,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHAWLS,
NOTIONS, in great variety, Kid, Beaver, Buck, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves; Lamb's Wool, Merino and Cotton Hose, for Ladies and Gentlemen; Dress Buttons and Trimmings in great variety, Paper and Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies and gents. Worsted and Cotton Broiding, Braids, Velvet Ribbons, black and bright colors, Crape Veils, and Silk Tissue for Veils; Hopkins' "Own Make" Hoop Skirts, all sizes; G. W. Laird's Bloom of Youth, for the complexion, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, &c. ☞Millenery work done on short notice, in the neatest and latest styles.

☞Call and see for yourselves before buying elsewhere. We will show our goods with pleasure free of charge. [May10,3m.]

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

REESE & SLAGLE, Pro's.

O. K. DAVIS, Sup't.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. REESE & SLAGLE.

ABSALOM GARLICK,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., promptly repaired. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to give satisfaction.

He also keeps on hand and for sale *WATCHES, CLOCKS,* and *JEWELRY.*

☞ Office with Dr. J. A. Mann. my4

THREE DOZEN MORE!!

Of those everlasting Cog Wheel Clothes Wringers, warranted to please, just received at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, who have on hand a half dozen of Gipson's Champion Ohio Clothes Washers, all that is unsold out of a 100 brought to Bedford within a year. [may24.

ALL KINDS OF IMPLEMENTS and Machinery for Farmers at HARTLEY & METZGER'S. Scythes and Snedes, Horse Rakes of different kinds, Hand Rakes, Pitch Forks, Horse Forks, Water Cans, Scythe Stones and Rifles. [may24.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE

WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that

SPLENDID FARM,

situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **100 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid

DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE,

Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing two acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing **180** acres, **95** of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, **95** acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. **Price $4000.**

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,

Having removed to Schaffer's Row, Juliana St., three doors North of Lewis' Drug Store, we are prepared to show our friends and customers the finest stock of goods in our line ever brought to Bedford. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING

we have everything that can be asked for. 40 per cent lower than last year. COATS, PANTS, VESTS and SUITS of every description.

DRY GOODS,

CALICOS, MUSLINS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

NOTIONS—Latest style Paper and Linen Collars for Ladies and Gents, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs. The best and cheapest Hosiery in town. Skirt Braids, latest styles Skeletons and best quality.

OUR CASSIMERES

will attract the particular attention of lovers of good, fashionable and cheap goods. In Hats we have a line superior in manufacture to any ever brought to Bedford, as well as all leading and standard styles. Gentlemen would do well to examine our stock. In Straw Goods we have the latest styles for gentlemens' wear at greatly reduced prices. These are also direct from the manufacturer and can be sold very low. Also, Shakers of all sizes.

☞CALL, EVERYBODY, and see for yourself.

☞NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.☜

TERMS--Cash or Produce.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.

NOTICE—Having changed my business relations I desire to close all accounts at once, either by note or cash. Those indebted will please take notice, and act accordingly.

May10.3m. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime,* can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS AND MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

June14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

SPLENDID OPENING OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS AT FARQUHAR'S BARGAIN STORE,

REED'S BUILDING.

CALICOES.
GOOD—12½ cts. BEST—18 cts.
MUSLINS.
BROWN—10 cts. BEST—20 cts.
BLEACHED, 10 cts. BEST, 25 cts.
DELAINES.
BEST STYLES, 25 cts.
DRESS GOODS.
ALL KINDS, very cheap. MEN'S & BOY'S
COTTONADES.
GOOD & CHEAP. A large stock of FANCY
ALL WOOL
CASSIMERES.
ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.
BOOTS & SHOES.
MEN'S AND BOY'S HATS.
GROCERIES.
BEST COFFEE, 30 cts. BROWN SUGAR, from 10 to 15 cts. MACKEREL AND POTOMAC HERRING.
QUEENSWARE.
AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF
NOTIONS.

Buyers are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined to sell

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
May17,'67.

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT. PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
April 26:3m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

TELEGRAPHING

Under the Superintendence of the well known Telegraph Operator, Superintendent and Engineer, J. N. Worl, Esq. whose experience and standing afford the highest guarantees of the right instruction, and whose influence is available for procuring Students situations.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. B. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:3m.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD

—On and after Monday, May 6, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Mail. P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Mail. A. M.	Xpress P. M
LE6.00	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR9.10	AR4.45
6.17	8.05	McConnellstown	8.49	4.24
6.25	8.17	Pleasant Grove,	8.41	4.16
6.39	8.33	Marklesburg,	8.33	4.00
6.54	8.49	Coffee Run,	8.18	3.45
7.02	8.57	Rough & Ready	8.10	3.36
7.14	9.09	Cove,	7.59	3.24
7.18	9.13	Fisher's Summit	7.55	3.20
AR7.33	AR 9.30		LE7.40	LE3.05
LE7.43	LE 9.40	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR2.55
8.04	10.00	Riddlesburg,	7.10	2.35
8.12	10.08	Hopewell,	7.02	2.27
8.24	10.24	Piper's Run,	6.46	2.09
8.40	10.44	Tatesville,	6.26	1.47
8.53	10.55	Bloody Run,	6.14	1.34
AR8.57	AR 10.59	Mount Dallas.	LE 6.10	LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE7.50	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR3.00
8.05	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.45
8.10	10.10	Crawford,	7.05	2.35
AR8.20	AR 10.20	Dudley,	LE 7.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

May 10:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

D. W. CROUSE

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20. '65.,

GIRARD Life Insurance Company,

OF
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867.
$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail HOOP SKIRTS,—2, 2 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHIL'A." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

No. 628 ARCH Street, PHILAD'A.

☞Skirts made to order, altered and repaired.
TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
Wm. T. HOPKINS.
March 15, 1867.10mo

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